HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,118—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

[TEN PAGES]
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
12th Mar.	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6803
19th "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	.....
26th "	ORIENTAL	5284	AUSTRALIA	6401
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	5314	OCEANA	6510
16th "	EGYPT	7912	MONGOLIA	9570
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	.....	.....
30th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5191	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 22nd February.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904.
NEVA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Marrautotti, to sail on or about the 1st April, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,110	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,110	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GORITIA	C. de Benfeld	3,106	19th Mar. 1904.
AUSTRIA	R. Cilledani	7,388	20th Apr. "
*† SILESIA	L. de Stabil	5,158	20th Apr "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 485, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassovich	4,766	30th Mar. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 11th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 7th March, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HUZABA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 8th March, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th March, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th March, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR PORE BANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 22nd March, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th March, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

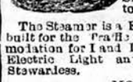
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)
BOMBAY—TRIESTE.



S.S. "GENERAL," 2,400 Tons. Commander Scharfe, WILL SAIL on the 13th April, from BOMBAY to TRIESTE.

The Steamer is a First Class Passenger Boat, specially built for the Trade in the Red Sea. She has excellent accommodation for I and II Class Passengers and is fitted with Electric Light and carries a qualified Surgeon and Stewardess.

MODERATE RATES.

For Rates and Passage, &c., apply to
A STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadow St.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,530	O. Canepa	15th Mar. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,530	M. Saporiti	15th Apr. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 850 : 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Balsito	17th Mar. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganza	17th Apr. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

PASSAGES Booked at Short Notice. GOODS cleared from Custom.

GOODS of every description taken charge of Every convenience for Passengers going Home and New Arrivals.

Our Representative will meet all Trains and Steamers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

NEBUER & Co.,
PASSENGER AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
119, RAMPART ROW,
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NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION;
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF
FANCY BOXES OF CHOCOLATE
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Also a quantity of DESSERT CHOCOLATES in Fancy coloured papers, absolute freshness guaranteed as these Chocolates are imported direct from the Manufacturers from Italy.

CHOCOLATE COINS,
CHOCOLATE MEDALS,
CHOCOLATE IN TABLETS,
PETER'S CHOCOLATE,
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE,
FRY'S CHOCOLATE and
FRESH-MADE CHOCOLATE CREAMS,
NOUGAT,
ALMONDS,
PROLINES,
PEPPERMINTS, Etc., Etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS AND CHOCOLATE MANUFACTURERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN
70
BRANDS
TO SELECT FROM.

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO
MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS
AND
LONDON.

"SCANDINAVIA M. C. M." SOLID WOVEN COTTON BELTING.

(NOT IN PLIES).
An Improved Type Specially Manufactured for India
— IS —
PRACTICALLY AND MECHANICALLY OF THE BEST DRIVING BELTS.
It is STRONGER and has GREATER GRIPPING Power than LEATHER.
"Scandinavia" will not slip when wet, is not damaged by oil, and runs well crossed. Is not affected by HEAT or MOISTURE.
LARGE STOCKS HELD.
ALL WIDTHS and ANY LENGTHS SUPPLIED.

AGENTS; H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KURRACHEE AND BOMBAY.

COPIES OF OUR NEW CATALOGUE

ARE NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION POST FREE TO MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS.

This Catalogue consists of 232 full quarto pages, every page of which carries Illustrations of our

ENORMOUS STOCK
OF THE HIGHEST CLASS AND THE HIGHEST QUALITIES OF GOODS IN

GOLD WATCHES,
SILVER WATCHES,
METAL WATCHES,
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JEWELLERY,
SILVER WARE,
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
OPTICAL GOODS.

Our large purchases and special arrangements with the best established Manufacturers enable us to place the most complete variety of Goods in all Departments and at Prices it will be found difficult to beat quality for quality.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSES and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE
MEN-O'-WARS.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

THE POPULAR RESORT.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT, BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY
Who wish to ENJOY
A GOOD MEAL,
are recommended to try our
BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN or DINNER,
(Table d'Hote or A la Carté)
Served at
ANY HOUR of the DAY
Till 8-45 P.M.

GREEN'S for Bacon.
GREEN'S for Bacon.
GREEN'S for Cheese.
GREEN'S for high-class Dinners.

WE RETAIN OUR OLD FRIENDS,
We continue to make new.

HARRIS' WILTSHIRE BACON,
CUMBERLAND HAMS,
BARNES & CO.'S OILMEN STORES
Imported fresh every fortnight by P. and O. Mail Steamers.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT.
Entirely under English Management.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MADAME ALICE GOMEZ,

THE GREAT ENGLISH CONTRALTO.

GRAND CONCERT.

TOWN HALL,

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, MARCH 8TH, AT 9-15 P. M.,

PRICES :—Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, & Re. 1.

Madame ALICE GOMEZ will sing.

Recit and Aria. Nel Trionfo. Lusinghe Pin Care.....Handel
Soupir (Chant Venetian).....Bemberg
Beloved it is Morn.....Florence A wlyard
O Dry those Tears, etc., etc.....del Riego

Mrs. C. BRANSON has kindly consented to sing.

a { Cavatina du Page (Les Huguenots).....Meyerbeer
b { Mosrow (Russian Song).....
a { Ah fayez douces images (Manon).....Massenet
b { Amoureuse.....R Berger

Mr. BERNARD TRIGGS has kindly consented to sing.

A Song of Thanksgiving.....F. Allitsen

ORGAN SOLO.

Postlude.....Zvonar
Fantasia.....Rheinberger

Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE.

Special Exhibition Gold Medal Grand Piano by MAND.

We would advise those who wish to reserve seats to book early as there is a large demand.

All the seats in the body of the Hall are Rs. 4 each.

PLAN OF HALL AND SEATING SECURED AT SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., CONCERT AGENTS, OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

TO-NIGHT,

7TH MARCH, 1904, AT 9 P. M.

Under the distinguished Patronage of

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY LAMINGTON,

IN AID OF THE BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Tickets at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & CO. Esplanade Road.

Tickets already issued for 4th March will be available for this CONCERT.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CENTRE

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

Presentation by

H. E. THE GOVERNOR

AT THE

TOWN HALL, AT 6 P. M.

On TUESDAY, 8TH MARCH.

Ladies and Gentlemen holding as well as those to receive them, in "First Aid" to the Injured "Home Nursing and Hygiene," and any one interested in the work of the "Centre" are invited to attend.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby advised that the TIMINGS of some of the EVENING LOCAL TRAINS running on Week Days between COLABA and BORIVLI will, on and from MONDAY, the 7th instant and until further notice, be SLIGHTLY REVISED. Further particulars may be obtained from Notices exhibited at Local Stations,

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 4th March, 1904.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club on WEDNESDAY, the 9th March, 1904, at 6 P.M.

A. M. FINLAY,
Secretary.

8th February, 1904.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS KING, KING & CO. beg to give notice that on MONDAY, the 29th February, 1904, they will OPEN BUSINESS at the NEW OFFICES which they have erected at a short distance from their present Offices towards the Victoria Terminus.

NOTICE.

OUR MAHABLESHWAR BRANCH will be RE-OPENED from the 15th March. Also at Poona in June, 1904.

CALLIAN MOTEE & CO.,
Bombay.

BOMBAY 12TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 12TH MARCH, 1904.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 7th March, 1904.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1904.

THOS. COOK & SON,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA & RANGOON,

BEG to place their Services at the Disposal of Civilians and Military Officers who may be inconvenienced by the suspension of Messrs. William Watson & Co. Full particulars on application.

They will further undertake the realisation of Claims and the Collecting of Dividends as declared by the Liquidator.

BACK BAY BATH COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Kennedy Sea Face, on THURSDAY, 10th March, 1904, at 5-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive, adopt, and confirm the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1903.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

H. R. GREAVES,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 29th February, 1904.

In Re Messrs. Wm. WATSON & Co.

Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., BOMBAY and Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,

BEG to INTIMATE that they are prepared to place funds at the disposal of Members of the Services who may be inconvenienced by the suspension of the above Firm; particulars may be learnt on application.

They will also be glad to undertake the realization of Claims and to collect the dividends as the same are declared by the Liquidator.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,00) in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Stamp printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

Paper Rs. 1-12. Cloth Rs. 2-4.

THE LOG of a COWBOY, Ranch Life in the Far West. By Andy Adams.
MY POOR RELATIONS, Stories of Dutch Peasant Life. By Maarten Maartens.
PETRONILLA HEROVEN. By U. L. Silberrad.
ADVENTURES of GERARD. By A. Conan Doyle.
The METTLE of the PASTURE. By James L. Allen.
KATHERINE FRENSHAM. By Beatrice Harraden.
OUR LADY'S INN. By J. Storer Clouston.
AN IRISH COUSIN. New and Revised Edition, By E. CE Somerville and Martin Ross.
THE LONG NIGHT. A Tale of Geneva in 1602. By Stanley Weyman.
THE FIVE NATIONS. A New Volume of Poems. By Rudyard Kipling.
SHIPMATES in SUNSHINE. By F. Moore.
DOCTOR XAVIER. By Max Pemberton.
THE BOY GALLOPER, A Most Noteworthy Book. By the Author of "On the Heels of De Wet."
THE ADVENTURER IN SPAIN. By S. R. Crockett.
GUILTY HOUSE. By Fergus Hume.
THE TRUTHFUL LIAR. By Mrs. D. Ritchie.
THE BARONET in CORDEROY. By Albert Lee.
WHERE LOVE IS. By W. J. Locke.
THE WAY OF A MAN. By Morley Roberts.
WHEN IT WAS DARK. By Guy Thorne.
A FOREST HEARTH. By C. Majoo.
THE LITERARY SENSE. By E. Nesbit.
IF I WERE KING. By J. L. McCarthy
THE MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE. By Emerson Hough.
McTODD. By Cutcliffe Hyne.
SEA-WRACK. By Frank T. Bullen.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 5th instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their CARGO landed at Victoria Dock, No. 4 Shed.

All claims for Damages, &c., to be adjusted and presented before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

No. 23, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A SALE OF WORK

ON BEHALF OF

The Schools in connection with S.P.G.,

WILL BE HELD IN THE

MISSION HOUSE, BELLASIS ROAD,

(OPPOSITE BYCULLA CLUB,)

ON WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY,

MARCH 9TH AND 10TH.

From 3 TO 7 Each Day.

NUMEROUS FANCY ARTICLES, HANDSOME NEEDLEWORK. AND PRETTY CHILDREN'S CLOTHES, SENT FROM ENGLAND AND ELSEWHERE WILL BE FOR SALE.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be OPENED to the Public, on TUESDAY, the 15th March, 1904, at 8 A. M. at the SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ARTS, Bombay.

The Conversazione Prize Distribution and private view of the Pictures for Members and their Friends will take place on MONDAY, the 14th March 1904, at 4-30 P. M.

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1 15-karat gold half-hunting keyless watch by Beaumont.
½ gold watch chains.
10 Indian new carpets large and small.

By order of Haridas Tricumdass and on account and at the risk of Appa Kalapuli Bhoojanga—

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AT 2 P.M.

1 Humber gent's bicycle with King of the Road lamp.
Several ladies' and gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 strong-built double-seated trough am.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 Roll carriage rubber tyre 126 feet of a special 12" section.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Linden House, Apollo Bunder, next to the Bowen Church, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, drawing room suite lined plush chiffoniers, almirahs, plateglass, crockery and glassware, ebonized cottage piano by Soundy & Co., windproof table and hanging lamps, rich table ornaments, carpets, etc., the property of N. G. COLLINS, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GILDER STREET, NEAR GRANT ROAD, AND AT ARTHUR ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the respective premises on the dates hereunder mentioned the undermentioned properties by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Abdulla in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 3rd day of May, 1903.

On THURSDAY, the 17th day of March, 1904, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 2878 square feet and one-half of a square foot or thereabouts, situate at Gilder Street, near Grant Road, in the City and Registration Subdistrict of Bombay together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house or chawl standing thereon, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No.—, new No—, old survey No—, and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1709 (2), Street No. 7 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the vacant land of the Lessor Dinbai, widow of Nusserwanji Marekji Petit, on or towards the south by the property leased to another tenant of the said lessor Dinbai, on or towards the east by another property belonging to the Lessor, and on or towards the west by a private road.

On FRIDAY, the 11th day of March, 1904, at 4 p.m.

LOT No 2.

All that piece on parcel of leasehold land or ground formerly belonging to Haroon Mahomed and now belonging to Haji Suleman Abdul Vahed, together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling-house, situate, lying and being at Arthur Road, in the Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 748 square yards, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 7/05 and 7/06, and Street No. 163 and 165 and bounded on the east, and south by fazendari vavant land and on the north by the Arthur Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Tyabji Dayabhai and Co, Solicitors, for the Mortgagee, at their Office on the Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Oriental Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p. m., all the surplus stock and shop furniture of Messrs. H. Vergani and Co., transferring their business to Ootacamund, consisting of—

Gold and silver and metal watches, black marble drawing-room and 12in. dial office clocks, 15 days' going, a long astronomical regulator with large centre second, finest finished jewelled throughout, 35 days' going, gold and silver jewellery, musical boxes of best Geneva make, a glass and spectacle lense, grinding and polishing machine complete and almost new, show cases, handsome screen, writing table, large copying press, tables of sorts, tools, &c.

The property will be on view two days before sale,

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Furniture, Cottage Piano, Royal Chubb's Safe, Camera, Elegant Large Size Fretwork Partition Screen, nearly New Rubber-tyred Vis-a-Vis, Arab Horses Set, of Harnesses, Pony Trap, Set of Encyclopædia Britannica, &c.

On SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Hanging Woods, Victoria Road, Byculla, (Mr. Sassoon's Bungalow), the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished dining room, drawing room, office room, and bed room furniture of the latest design by Wimbridge and others, elegant drawing room partition screen with fret work and mirror panels, rich glassware and crockery by Treacher, best electro-plated ware, majolica jardiniers with flower pots, standing and table lamps, blue China and Dresden table ornaments, bronze figures, musical box, marble clock, large dining table for 30 persons, drawing room suite lined plush and tapestry, Persian and Brussels carpets, iron framed upright grand piano by Soundy and Co., in very good order, Chubb's fireproof safe on stand, rubber-tyred comfortable vis-a-vis with patent Selby's axles in very good order, showy and fast young grey Arab horse, one handsome young brown Arab horse, sets of English leather harness 25 volumes, 9th edition, Encyclopædia Britannica, engineering and other books, large number of English and Bussorah fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys, rabbits and pigeons, large corrugated and wire fowl house, garden roller, halfplate camera, etc., the property of Mr. R. CHRISTIANSEN proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th March, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SUNDAY, the 13th instant at 1 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 28 Pali Hill, Bandra, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plate drawing room door almyrahs, drawing room cartiots, marble top dressing and washhand tables, firstrate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of ELSWORTH Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th March, 1904.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT SAMUEL STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th March, 1904, at 4 p.m., sell on the premises by Public Auction, the undermentioned property by order and under the instructions of Mr. Vassanji Tricumji, one of the surviving mortgagee, in exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 20th day of May, 1901, made between Mithabai widow, and executrix of Damodardas Hardas Shivji, deceased, the mortgagor, and the mortgagee abovenamed on account and at the risk of the said mortgagor.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Samuel Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement (157 3-9) square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows that is to say: on or towards the north by the property of Tejpal Kara, on or towards the east by the said Street, on or towards the south by the passage the property of Khoja, Mahomed Raoji, and on or towards the west by the said Samuel Street, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor and the said Land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 753 and 1286, new No. 6477, old survey No. 522 and 523 and new survey No. 2463, and the said messuage, tenement thereon is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under B Ward No. 1256, Street No. 78-21 and 25.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mathbhai, Jamiatram and Madan, Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office at N. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,

Bombay, 7th March 1904.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

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IMPROVED MANUFACTURE.
REDUCED PRICE.

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49, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 4.

SECURITIES—

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£35 1-7 ex.	= — 1-16
3 do. Rentes	£35 1-4	= — 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£102 1-2	= — 1-4
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85	= + 1-4

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 7-16	= — 3-16
2 months hence	26 1-16	= — 3-16
Spot in New York	57 3-8	= — 3-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·17 1-2	= + 1-2
Berlin "	20·47	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·85 5-8	= + 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1-8 per cent	= do
6 " " Fine " Trade Bills	3 1-8 per cent	= — 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 1-2	= do
7 day market loans	2 3-4	= do

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks 10 3-15 F.-M. steady + 1-15.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 4-6 Buyers.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore, 31. A.-M. Sellers. Firm.
Brown 32 1-4 M.-J. Sellers. Firm.

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold. 32 7-8 M.-A. Buyers, steady.

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 6 5-8 — 1-16

ARRIVALS—

Steamers Colenso, Clydesdale, Wardendale.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 10,000. Spot 8·32 — 8. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 3-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 17,000. Arrivals closed firm.

March-April	April-May	May-June.
8·13 — 2	8·12 — 3	8-12 — 3
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
8·9 — 4	8·7 — 4	7·33 — 6
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·03 — 2	6·57 — 3	6·53

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	14,000
Do. last year	18,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. do Continent	5,000
Mid-Uplands	16·25
Futures, month of March	15.53 — 7
Do. do. July	15·71 — 9

In New Orleans—

Spot	15 1-3
Futures, month of June	15·35 — 4
Do. do. Sept	13·35 — 2
Tone at close	steady.

COTTON:

Weeks receipts of cotton at U S ports	72,000
" exports to Great Britain	46,000
" " Continent	49,000
Stock of Cotton at U S ports	801,000
" " interior ports	334,000

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 20,000
Gold "	£ 10,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on 4th March, 1904 :—

Cotton	9,837 bales.
Wheat	25,931 cwts.
Linseed	27,224 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,732 "
Gingellyseed	6,422 "
Poppyseed	525 "
Groundnuts	1,590 "
Castorseed	1,951 "
Rice	59,816 "
Myrabollams	7,786 "
Cottonseed	10,752 "
Mowraseed	62 "
Gram	1,183 "
Joowar	9,693 "
Maize	272 "

BOMBAY, MARCH 5.

Exchange—Tone steady.
Bank T.T. ..... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand 1s. 4 1-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1s. 4 9-12d,
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 13-32d
French Francs 3 do do 171
Marks 3 do do 139
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 134
Shanghai 30 do do 190
Japan 30 do do ..... Nominal.

Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone quiet.
Cash ..... Rs. 97·2
1st Settlement 30th March " 97·1

Money Market,—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.

Bank of England since 3rd Sept.		4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 25th Feb.		6	do.
Bank of Bengal do 21st Jan.		7	do.
Bank of Madras do 22nd Jan.		7	do.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	5	8	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	4	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	11	0
Yellow Guzerat, Foward	5	14	0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	5	14	0
Forward	6	0	0
Castorseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	21	8	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone firm.			
Howree Khandeish ...	31	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	31	0	0
25 per cent. " ...	30	0	0
50 per cent. " ...	28	0	0
Black Kutnee " ...	24	0	0
Yellow Hinganghat.			

WHEAT.—Tone quiet

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs. 30-8
Club No. 1 "	" 29-0
Hard Red "	" 25

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone quiet.
Estimated sales ..... 6,000 bales.
Imports ..... 11,000 "

Mar-Apl.	Apl-May	May June.
8·10 — 3	8·08 — 4	8·08 — 4
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept
8·06 — 3	8·01 — 3	7·80 — 3
Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·99 —4	6·63 —4	6·53 —3

COTTON.—The market is firm and a fair business is reported at Colaba. The enquiry for high grades continues, and Fine M. G. Broach has been raised Rs. 4 per candy.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	244	231	221	25 March.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry, terms)	245	233	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	215	233	...	do
Oomrawatee (descriptions)	M.-G. 263	256	...	do
Khandesh (M.-G.)	...	245	235	do
Jalgaum do.	...	247	237	do
Khandwa do.	...	257	...	do
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	264	257	...	do
Karanja do. do.				
Akola do. do.				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	267	260	...	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	272	264	...	do
Broach (M.-G.)	315	303	291	do
Bhownugger (M. G	275	265	...	25 May
Do. M.G.	270	260	...	do
Mutia (M. G.)	255	245	...	25 March.
Dharwar (S.-G	...	...	...	278 25 May.
Western	...	...	...	268 do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BOWRING-HANBURY—HANBURY—Feb 16, at St Peter's, Eaton Square, V Bowring-Hanbury, son of Edgar Bowring C B, to Ellen Hanbury, widow of the late Right Hon R W Hanbury, President of the Board of Agriculture.

CRAWFORD—GRIMES—Feb 9, at St Mary's Church, Wimbledon, T W W Crawford, M R C S, L R C P, to Emily May, daughter of the late T R Grimes.

DENMAN—SUTHERLAND—Feb 11, at St Margaret's, Westminster, the Hon R D Denman to Helen Christian, daughter of sir T Sutherland, G C M G.

DENNY—BARLOW—Feb 11, at Amberley Parish Church, Gloucestershire, Col H C Denny, C B, late Northamptonshire Regt, to Maud Leslie, daughter of Col J Barlow, late Manchester Regt.

DENNY—PERCIVALL—Feb 10, at St Mildred's Church, Lee, C T (commander, P and O Service), son of the late F W Denny, to Louisa Annie (Edith), daughter of the late J Percivall.

NEVILE—MONTAGU—Feb 12, at St James's Church, Melton, Doncaster, Capt M M H Nevile, 5th Fusilier, to Evelyn S Montagu, daughter of the late J Montagu.

NORMAN—BRIGEMAN—Feb 10, at St Paul's Knightsbridge, R C son of F H Norman, to Florence Sibell, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Bradford.

POWELL—POWELL—Feb 10, at St John's Church, Shirrow, D Powell, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, son of Sir R D Powell, Bart, to Albinia Muriel, daughter of W F Powell.

SEGRAVE—KENNEDY—Feb 15 at Westminster Cathedral Capt E Segrave, D S O the Highland Light Inf, son of the late Capt W S Segrave, 71st Highlanders, to Nellie Borlase, daughter of the late Vice Admir. J J Kennedy, C B.

TURNER—KNAPP—Feb 10, at St Peter's, Cranley Gardens, the Rev G K Turner, vicar of St Sebastian's, Wokingham, to Ella Maud Hambly, daughter of G W W Knapp, late 63rd (Manchester) Regt.

WATSON—CHARLESWORTH—Feb 13, at St Peter's Tandridge, Engineer Lieut L J Watson, R N, to Rhoda daughter of Mr W H Charlesworth.

DEATHS.

ASHLEY—Feb 11, at Eaton Place, B Frankland Russell Astley, late Rifle Brigade.

AYLMER—Feb 10, at Ayelifle, county Durham, Catharine Dorothy Aylmer, daughter of the late Gen Aylmer, aged 91.

CAMPBELL—Feb 9, at Oaksi'e, Boxgrove Road Guildford Capt C D Campbell late H M I N aged 91

CHOLMELY—Feb 14 at Easton Grantham Sir H H A Cholmely Bart.

HAWKES—Feb 9 at Hill Crest Kettering Elizabeth Borradaile daughter of the late Major A Hawkes formerly of the 21st Light Dragoons aged 82.

INCHIQUIN—Feb 15 at Queen's Gate Louisa widow of the 13th Baron Inchiquin aged 87.

MAHERLY—Feb 9 at Avonmouth House Christchurch E F son of the late Major Gen Maberly C B aged 43

MAITLAND—Feb 11 at Westover Villas Bournemouth E Vans Agnew son of the late Lieut Gen J Maitland R A

NEWTON—Feb 10 at Hale Farnham Blanche Caroline daughter of the late Lieut Gen H P Newton.

PECHELL—Feb 9 at Park Mansions Waudsworth Sir G S Pechell Bart son of the late Sir G B Pechell.

WOOLLCOMBE—Feb 14 at Longridge Road Vice Admiral H B son of Admiral Woollcombe aged 73

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ARMSTRONG—February 20, At Mussoorie, U P, the wife of J E Armstrong, Bengal Police, of a daughter.

BEVAN—March 1, At Rawalpindi, the wife of Captain N, Beynon, R A, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BLISS—SHEEN—February 25 At Christ Church, Gorakhpur by the Rev J N Carpenter, Hormond Lewis Bliss, youngest son of the late Lewis Hill Bliss, of 28 Polebrook Gardens London S W, to Amy Clare third daughter of the late Charles Jon Sheen of Allahabad and stepdaughter of Col A E Pelham Burn 33rd Punjab Infantry.

HOME—BARCKLEY—February 19, At Dehra, by the Rev F Surridge, A R Horne, Traffic Department, South Indian Railway, to Hilda C M Barckley, eldest daughter of W C G Barckley (late Survey of India).

DEATHS.

BROWNE—March 2, at Tumkur, at the residence of her daughter, Adeline Octavia, relict of the late W T Browne, Head Clerk, D L O, retired, aged 58 years, 7 months and 6 days

FYFE—March 3, at the Howrah Hospital, George S Fyfe, Assistant Howrah Mills Co, Ld, aged 25 years. Funeral Scotch Cemetery at 8-30 a.m. to-day.

TUCKER JONES—February 14 at Secunderabad Brevet Colonel George Furnivall Jones Royal Engineers.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 7m., High water, 2-31m. 3-21h. Low water, 8-41m., 3-50h.

Centenary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, meeting in the Town Hall, Lord Lamington presiding, 5-30 p.m.

Meeting of the University Senate, 5-15 p.m.

Bombay High School's Sports, Esplanade.

John Robars' Billiard match, Taj Mahal Hotel, 9-15 p.m.

Promenade Concert, Esplanade Band stand, 9 p.m.

KILLED BY A FALL.—Laibhoy Noorbhoy, a Khoja boy, aged six years, while playing on the verandah of the second storey of his parents' house in Duncan Road on Friday, accidentally fell over the railing of the verandah on to the road below, a distance of about twenty-five feet. The boy received serious injury to his head which resulted in his death at the Motlibai Hospital the same evening.

EXECUTION IN BOMBAY.—Yakub Ali Abdul Ali a Borah, who was sentenced to death by the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe at the last criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, for the murders of Abdul Masjid Vasier Alaralkhia, a policeman and Asaria Ganji, a grain dealer in Gilder Street on the 21st December, will be hanged on the morning of Saturday, the 12th instant, in H. M's Common Prison, Oomercarry.

ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—Rama Yeshwara, a Hindu aged sixteen years, employed in the ring department of the Kohinoor Mill, met with a serious accident on Friday. It appears that Rama left his work and went into the carding department of the mill to have a chat with a friend; and whilst walking into the card room he came in contact with the pulley of the carding machine and was knocked down, sustaining serious injury to his scalp. He has been detained at the J. J. Hospital.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At the J. J. Hospital on Saturday Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Bajabai, a Hindu woman, aged sixty years. The deceased lived on Naoroji Hill, 1st Lane. On Friday morning she was going up the stairs of her house when at the midway she was knocked down by a person who was coming down the stairs. She sustained a fracture of the skull. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died shortly after admission. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s s Bengal will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-morrow.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. Umlazi and Umzinto via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m., on the 14th and 15th instant, respectively.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per Umlazi via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. to-morrow.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGUR.—Our Bhownagur correspondent writing on Friday says:—The rain that fell at Jetalsar, Jetpur and Dhoraji was accompanied with hail stones as big as betel nuts 87 cents being measured at Jetalsar, and 92 cents at Jetpur. Reports of rain having fallen almost all over Kathiawar have reached us. The weather has now a monsoonish appearance and the rivers which were almost dry are now flowing. Gangmen's huts at several places were uprooted, and so were several stations. The effect of the cyclone was felt most on the Jamnagar Section. Several third class carriages which were standing in Bhownagur yard, secured with sprags, ran by the force of the hurricane against a dead end breaking it and the foremost vehicle being derailed. The races which were to be run at Rajkote yesterday are, postponed until the weather clears. At Dhola 1 inch 37cts. of rain were measured and the hail stones were as big as lemons. The Holi holidays which lasted for three days have terminated. The total rainfall at Wadhwan is 1 inch 39cts.

FATAL FALL.—At the St. George's Hospital last evening, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Charles Hall, a Eurasian, aged about forty years. The evidence showed that the deceased was addicted to drink. He had no regular place of residence in Bombay and slept wherever he could. He was employed as a reader in a printing press in the Fort. On Wednesday evening last he went to work, but being drunk, he was told to leave which he did. On Friday, noon Inspector Jebb of the Bombay Police found the deceased lying at the Ballard Pier in a semi-concious state. He seemed to be under the influence of liquor. He had several abrasions on the elbow, knees and thighs and a large ecchymosis extending over the forehead. He was conveyed by the police to the St. George's Hospital where he was detained. He did not regain consciousness and died yesterday morning. The medical evidence went to show that death was due to concussion of the brain caused by a fall. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT TARDEO.—On Saturday afternoon, a prize distribution was held in connection with the Tardeo Parsee Children School, Bombay. Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit presiding. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Gulbai B. Petit. The report showed the school was established on 1st August 1898 for the benefit of the children of the Parsee families residing in the locality, one of its principal supporters being the late Sir Dinshaw M. Petit. In the beginning there were 65 children but their number had increased since then to 193, of whom 64 were children of parents residing in the premises built for the accomodation of families of limited income. English was taught in the first, second and third classes and singing was taught without receiving any remuneration, by the talented Mr. Firozshaw R. Bathiwala. Different examiners had examined the children in different subjects and made reports stating the progress made to be satisfactory. The Chairman appealed for greater assistance to the finances of the institution than was done now. A vote of thanks proposed by the Hon. Mr. Dinshaw R. Chichgar to the Chairman and Mrs Gulbai ended the proceedings.

BILLIARDS.

MR J. ROBERTS vs. MR. SUKLATWALLA.

MR JOHN ROBERTS commenced a game on Saturday evening of 3000 up with Mr. Suklatwalla, the Parsee player for a stake of Rs. 200 presented by the Indian Hotels Co. Roberts did not make any exceptionally high breaks but scored consistently well all through the evening and reached his points. His biggest breaks were 83, 42, 69, 62, 54, and 93 Suklatwalla's chief efforts were 32, 20 and 17. The scores at the close of play were :—

Suklatwalla (receives 2250) 2671
Roberts (in play) 1001

After the conclusion of the game the two players gave an exhibition game of pyramids for the best of three racks. Roberts conceding six balls in each rack, the first two racks were won by Roberts by 11 balls to 9. In the third rack Suklatwalla potted well and ran out winner by 13 balls to 8.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 7.

Before the Hon. CHIEF Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.

At 2-30 p.m.

1317-114-02—Bicknell M and M—Paul Baler and another vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Admiralty Suit.

1-02—Crawford B and C—The Bombay Flour Mills Co Ld vs The owners of s s Arvak—Smitham B and N—Pardheard.

Long Causes.

394-03—Tyabji D and Co—Damoder Umersey vs Bai Ambal widow and others—K B Monta—For Postponement.

162-03—Ardeser H B and Co—Nowroji Jehangir Hormusji vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji—P H K K and P.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSEL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

738-03—Mansukhlal J and H—Shankarprasad Hariprasad and another vs Vasanji Rupji and others—In person

Long Causes.

531-03—Little and Co—Charnorbhooj Morarji vs Thomas Jewell Bennett and others—Smetham B and N—Pardheard.

697-03—Ratchordas Tribhovandas vs Kalkhushru Burjorji—Unvalla and P—Pardheard

411-03—Grange Land O—Tata Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co vs S B Fraser and Co and others—Payne and Co and S B and N—Part heard

For further directions on Commissioner Report

184-99—Payne and Co—Aba Ganny vs Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Oosman and others—Payne and Co, Captain and V and E B and N

Testamentary Suit.

13-03—Matubhoy J and M—Jettibai vs Jethabhai Veeram—Little and Co

Long Causes.

611-03—In person—Tukaram Ramji Survie vs Laxman Vithaji and others—Jamsetji and Ji and In person

162-02—In person Merwanji Edalji Bomboat vs Framji Edalji Bomboat—In person

685-03—Payne and Co—The Bal Sohn Aniline and Soda Fabrik vs Farben Fabriken vormals F Bayer and Co and another—Crawford and Co

638—In person a Pauper—Bai Ratcore widow vs Goolab Maroi and others—Sukhram Vinayak

708-03—Maganlal and G—Vina ai widow vs Velji Bhimsey and another—Matubhai J and M

Before the Hon Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

241-03—Edgelow Land W—Mahomed Ali Khan bin Hajee Mahomed Wazeekhan vs Mirza Mahomed Hajee Abdool Shirazi—Pagis Land O.—Part heard

2468-03—Justice and R—Visvanath Moreshwar Anja and others vs Miya Saheb Abdullah Miya Saheb Saratali—Sneath M and N—Part heard.

17-03—Ardeshir G and W Shodrinas Cursandas Valadas vs Maneckvane widow and other Mansukhlal J and H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. ASAVAGE, V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th March.

1. Members who have completed their Class Firing are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters.

2. It is notified for information that the Corps Rifle Meeting will take place at Ghat Cooper from the 21st to 26th March 1904, both days inclusive.

3. The Examination for Proficiency Certificates will take place about the 20th instant, and the Class will meet at Head-Quarters for instruction every Monday evening at 6 p.m.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DR SEARLE, Mayor of Dartmouth, declares that he can cure consumption by introducing into the system of the patient bacilli "infinitely more powerful than the bacillus of tuberculosis, bacilli which will kill that bacillus and themselves die from the conflict." The Koch theory that the extermination of the bacillus may be produced by securing overcrowding is against the laws of nature, and many patients said to have been cured by that method have never been afflicted with consumption. Given the necessary funds for the establishment of a bacteriological laboratory he would speedily prove the efficacy of his method. "I do not ask for doubtful cases," he says. All I ask for is patients who are well-nigh certain to die in six or 12 months unless the progress of the disease can be arrested. Place them under my treatment and I say unhesitatingly that they will recover."

THE scanty trickle of news from the East, which has reduced Reuter to cabling the tolerably obvious comments of the English papers upon the merits of the Russian protest against the rapidity of the Japanese movements, has left us altogether uninformed as to the ultimate fate of the "Mandjur." This vessel, a gunboat and sister ship to the "Koreitz," was caught on the outbreak of hostilities at Shanghai, as the latter was at Chempulpho, and was duly served with notice to leave. The Captain, however, showed a reluctance to comply, which was not surprising seeing that he had nowhere to go to, and two Japanese vessels were said to be waiting for him outside. The last reference to the matter was that a Chinese squadron was proceeding to the spot to oblige him to quit, and the matter must have been settled one way or another long before this. It would be interesting to know how.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY CENTENARY.

SERMON BY THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

THE centenary of the British and Foreign Bible Society was celebrated throughout the diocese of Bombay yesterday. At the Cathedral last evening the sermon was preached by the Bishop of Bombay and the offertory was devoted to the funds of the Bible Society. Before proceeding with his sermon the Lord Bishop said :—Before giving out my text I wish to say a few words to you as a congregation of church men with regard to the object you are asked to help to-night. It is, as the Bishop of St. Albans has said, a matter of simple honesty to acknowledge the indebtedness of the English Church to the British and Foreign Bible Society in her mission work. Bishop Milman when he came to India, took the chair every year at the Society's Calcutta Anniversary. The Society for the Propogation of the Gospel is indebted to the Bible Society for translations of part of the Bible in 60 languages, and the Church Missionary Society for over 90 translations. The Universities' Mission to Central Africa never tires of acknowledging what it owes to the Society, which has given it translations of the Bible in the five languages chiefly used in the country where its labours are carried on. Canon Gore has said that it is the merest matter of fairness that Churchmen should realise how vast is the debt which the Church of England in all its parts and sections owes to this Society, and raising, should not be backward in rapaying that debt which all the societies which are connected with the Missions of the Church of England are foremost in acknowledging. The Archbishop of Canterbury in 1895, when he was Bishop of London said: "A man must read history with his eyes shut if he cannot see that one of the great instruments that God is using to bring the whole human race together at the foot of the Cross is the work of this Bible Society that has been going on now for these 92 years." You have to-night an unique opportunity of acknowledging an indebtedness as a church. Without the generous help of the Society we should be totally crippled in our work and above all in India. It is hoped that a Centenary fund of a quarter of a million guineas will be realised, and I hope this diocese will do its duty. I have tried to make it easy for this congregation by promising to refund the amount of the offertory for the schools which is usually taken on this day, so I feel I have a special claim on your generosity.

The Bishop concluded his remarks by a reference to the meeting which is to be held at the Town Hall this evening in connection with the centenary celebration. He then preached a sermon upon the Holy scriptures taken as his text Romans, XV. 4.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

MR. S. PUDDUMJEE Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmednabad, in January last, convicted Alibram Doolabhram of an attempt to murder, and Vallabh Bakore of abetment of the offence and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for five years each, and a fine of Rs. 100 each or in default one year's further rigorous imprisonment. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon.

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ARDESHER'S

PRIZE DRAWING.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY, 20.

THERE was a popular gathering this evening at ARDESHER'S. Mr. Ardesher speaking said : Ladies and Gentlemen.—I cannot sufficiently thank you for your kind patronage, confidence, and support since 1899. He further said that English manufactured goods created jealousy. A member of the Indian National Congress asked why was not Mr. Ardesher pushing Indian manufactures. He replied that Indian Artists were extinct and English manufactures were superior to foreign goods. If the public would help he would push Indian manufactures, but they were not appreciated. In conclusion he said that any one having a doubt about the drawing might scrutinize it. The next drawing will take place on the 14th May, and Tickets will be given free of charge up to the 7th May. The first prize in that drawing is fixed at Rs. 2,000. After refreshments had been served by the Temple Bar Hotel to the people the gathering dispersed. The first Prize of Rs. 1,000 fell to Ticket No. 10,009, held by Bava Lachmandas of the Golden Temple, Amritsar ; the second, a Gold Watch, fell to No. 6,728, held by Bai Navajbai Edulji Bharucha, Old Modi Khana, Bombay; the third fell to No. 8,008, Valabhji Pranlal Chaparia of Veraval. Nineteen Prizes went to ladies and gentlemen present on the spot and were paid promptly. There was a large demand for Timepieces and Watches.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, HER EXCELLENCY LADY LAMINGTON, J. H. DuBOULAY, Esq., Private Secretary, Lieut.-Colonel R. OWEN, Military Secretary, Captain E. H. BAYFORD, A.-D.-C., which cannot be delivered at MALABAR POINT, by 8 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 9th March, should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP," without the addition of any Post Town until 17th idem, when they should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY.

J. H. DuBOULAY,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Dated Malabar Point, 2nd March, 1904.

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WAR TELEGRAMS !!!

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ONE of the First Steps on the part of the British Government in regard to the Schools of the New Colony has been the selection of Pianos to be shipped to South Africa. The first 100 Pianos will be despatched by Messrs. JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS, Ld., early in January, 1903.

Reprinted from

"The Times"

Nov. 25, 1902.

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WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

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MAHABLESHWAR.

VISITORS to MAHABLESHWAR are recommended to bring their own "Sweepers" with them, and to limit the numbers of their Servants' Families as much as possible. They should also instruct their Servants not to HALT at WAI or PANCHGANI, at both of which places there is PLAGUE.

J. B. JAMESON, Major, I.M.S., Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office, 4th March, 1904.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1904.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

DURING the past few days Russian cruisers and destroyers are reported to have scoured the seas within a radius of sixty miles of Port Arthur without discovering the whereabouts of the Japanese fleet. The Japanese have made the most of the advantage they gained early in February. They have little to fear, for the present at all events, from Russia at sea and they have spent their time, since the 27th ultimo when last seen off Port Arthur, in landing troops in various positions in Korea, where by this time they will have established themselves in force. We should not be surprised to find that they have effected a landing in the Liautung peninsula and are preparing a movement for the destruction of the railway north of Port Arthur. We do not anticipate they will experience much difficulty in accomplishing its destruction. It is improbable that Russian forces are there in sufficient strength to protect the line in a land attack on the port, for we learn that the blockade has already caused widespread distress and suffering, and that Manchuria is being reduced to starvation. Such supplies as can be got forward are apparently devoted exclusively to the service of the soldiers. The townspeople have fled both from Port Arthur and Vladivostock, and Chefoo is over-run by starving refugees. Prices have gone up to fabulous heights. Yet we are only at the beginning of the war. Russia, notwithstanding her duplicity, was not nearly so well prepared as we were asked to suppose. She despised her enemy as we did ours, at the outset, in South Africa. And although if she persist in her threatened war of exhaustion, she may ultimately win, victory will have been bought at so terrible a price as to render it worse than useless. In discussing probable results and the duration of time necessary to consider the personnel of the two forces, we know that the total military establishment of Russia is roughly about 290,000 infantry, 246,000 cavalry 240,000 engineers and artillery and 40,000 commissariat, transport and other departmental troops. The Japanese Army is in round numbers 200,000 strong : the Reserves number another 35,000 and the Territorial Army another 200,000. The Russian Army is overwhelming—or would be, if all troops were available in the Far East. All Japan's troops are available and it is doubtful if Russia can safely send to Korea sufficient to outnumber Japan. All Japanese subjects are liable to serve and there will be no lack of reinforcement should they be required.

A more telling difference than the mere matter of numbers is the relative qualifications of the opposing forces. Among the general officers and staff, it is safe to say, that both sides will be able to produce men of high training, dash and military genius, but as a war correspondent, who has studied the subject closely, showed us the other day, in these days of scattered formations and difficult, often impossible, supervision, the skill of the leader is far more dependent than of yore on the intelligence and initiative of the subordinate ranks. Accordingly it is when we get to the battalion and company officers, to the non-commissioned officers and privates, that Japan can show an enormous superiority which must tell largely in the hour of conflict. How that superiority is secured it is easy to appreciate when we remember that at between thirteen and fifteen years of age a Japanese cadet joins one of the six preliminary schools for a course of three years. After a period at the middle school he is transferred as a private to a regiment, and must pass through the ranks before receiving a commission as second lieutenant. A high standard of professional training is ensured among the non-commissioned ranks by the college of tactics ; and the intelligence education and general field training of the Japanese private soldier are exceptional. It is said to their credit that the Japanese soldier is as fond of close-quarter work as our Gurkhas. The personnel of the Navy does not fall behind that of the Army. Both officers and men are enthusiasts in their profession and efficiency, from the highest to the lowest, is an overwhelming instinct. The personnel of the Russian army and navy is in striking contrast. The level of training and professional efficiency is far lower than with the Japanese. Except among the officers of the Guards and the various corps d'elite, we are told "hardly anything approaching an effective system of military education can be said to exist and many Russian officers have practically received none at all. Most of the officers are incompetent ; the standard of efficiency among the rank-and-file is of the lowest order and a mobilisation of her emergency war millions would give her a mass of untrained, unintelligent conscripts officered and led by an equal proportion of inefficients. Russian blue-jackets are superior to the soldiers but like them are lacking in "esprit" and would become useless if deprived of the leaders upon whom they are accustomed to rely for guidance, Russia's numbers therefore do not count for so much as they would, were they trained and efficient.

Latest messages from the seat of war tell us that owing to the impossibility of defending the coast until the ice melts, the Russians are preparing to retire on the main line of railway and depend upon an engagement inland to arrest the Japanese advance. That of course refers to the coast in the neighbourhood of Vladivostock. That round Port Arthur is clear of ice, but fighting will probably take place to the north of Port Arthur very shortly. The Japanese are marching on Mao-our-chan from Songchiu and in view of that movement the removal of the Russian headquarters to Moukden is wise. From that point, the two forces—that which will oppose the advance from Port Arthur and that which will endeavour to drive back the Japanese to Plaksin Bay—can be controlled. Moukden is 325 miles to the south of Harbin, upwards of a hundred north of Niuchiang and some two hundred of Port Arthur. No more suitable or commanding spot could have been chosen as temporary headquarters, while Vladivostock remains safe from attack. But so soon as it is possible to utilise the Siberian port and fleet, back they must go to Harbin. The removal of invalids and wounded soldiers from Dalny will be highly approved by the Japanese who may require the use of the hospital themselves directly they have occupied Port Arthur. It will, we think be found that land operations will develop rapidly in the course of the next few days, for with Vladivostock still frozen up and the naval reinforcements unable to leave the Mediterranean until June, Japan can devote the whole of her time to the transport of troops and supplies to Korean ports without encountering the slightest serious opposition.

MOTOR CAR SPIRIT. INDIAN automobilists are not the only followers of the past time who are suffering from the inadequacy of the supply of petrol. All over the world, that is to say wherever the motor car is in use, the complaint is made that petrol, or gasoline as it is termed in America, is either unobtainable or priced so high as seriously to enhance the cost of keeping a motor-car. The reason is not far to seek and whilst the big oil-trusts are the objective of a good deal of grumbling motorists generally are beginning to realise that the fault does not lie so much with the producer as with circumstances. Petrol, as is generally known, is a refined distillation of petroleum or naptha. To obtain one part of petrol thirty parts or more of petroleum have to be used. The mere process of manufacture is not unusually difficult nor costly, but the residue of the raw product is difficult to dispose of. and the manufacturer, saddled with a good deal of material which he cannot afford to waste, is bound to charge a fairly high price in order to recoup himself When the demand for petrol first began and the possibilities of its sale were not fully realised, the commodity placed upon the market was extremely good and answered the purpose for which it was used in a completely satisfactory manner. As the demand has increased the quality has deteriorated. The price, remains high and the unfortunate motorist is thus placed in the position of having to pay dearly for an article which does not always give complete satisfaction. In India various devices have been tried to obviate the use of petrol. Mixtures of various kinds, introducing the by-products of gas manufacture, alcohol and naptha have been tried with more or less success. The chief drawback, and indeed a feature which has generally resulted in failure has been the "dirty" nature of these mixtures. The explosive capacity is generally attained, but complete combustion never, and the consequence is that a motor-car propelled with one of these experimental liquids is generally rendered hors de combat very quickly owing to the clogging of the most vital parts of its machinery. Recently very successful trials have been made at home with alcohol—fuelled vehicles. On April 16th, a national competition will be held at Vienna at which the whole of the competing cars will depend upon this liquid for its propelling power. Alcohol is a much lighter spirit than petrol, and as a rule, it is not by any means successful with a car built for the use of petrol. But if it can be used with success there is little doubt that it will mean a revolution in the motor-car trade. Alcohol is easily procurable, the process of manufacture is not costly, nor the material from which it is produced. Better than all, the source of supply is endless. Those who see ahead blame Great Britain for her indifference to the possibilities of the industry. Potatoes are largely used in the production of alcohol, and in England and Ireland, particularly the latter country, there are immense areas of waste land which might be planted with either potatoes or beet, to be used exclusively for the production of alcohol. England has, to a great extent, been left behind by her continental rivals so far as the motor industry is concerned and it would be a pity to see another industry, in which one of the few natural resources which she possesses could be utilised, snapped up by continental enterprise. Of course the alcohol car is a thing of the future. It is not a matter of certainty yet that it will ever assume a prominent position in automobilism. But the trials alluded to should solve the problem to a great extent, and there are a great many motorists and dealers also who will be glad to be able to exchange petrol for the less expensive spirit of alcohol.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION. The resolution passed by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces in reference to the report upon the administration of Berar during 1902-03 is satisfactory so far as it affects general conditions prevailing in that area but it does not appear to be particularly enthusiastic where the work of the officials is concerned. Agricultural conditions improved considerably, but unfortunately cultivators did not take full advantage of the rabi season owing to the disappointments which have been associated with their efforts in recent years. There has been a tendency amongst the agriculturists of Berar recently to grow kharif in preference to rabi crops, and last year the season benefited the latter crops rather than the former. A remarkable feature of last year's vital statistics was the increase in the birth-rate. This amounted to no less than 56·9 per thousand, the highest on record for the past 31 years. On the other hand the death-rate was below normal although extensive ravages due to plague occurred amongst the communities of Akola, Amraoti, and Buldana. This fact leads the Commissioner to make the statement that if the same state of things were to continue for another three years the wastage due to plague would be made good. It is to the effects of plague that the decline in trade is still ascribed. Both imports and exports declined, and the Commissioner is unable to offer any explanation beyond that already mentioned. Very little advantage was taken of the Loans Acts by which needy agriculturists are enabled to obtain the means to continue their operations. It is pointed out that there are many well-to-do ryots in Berar who do not require assistance, but the Commissioner states that in the Buldana district there are many tenants who are not well off and who would gladly avail themselves of the Loans Acts but for the difficulties which are placed in their way by subordinate revenue officers. A grant of Rs, 50,000 per year is allowed, and the two Acts will not go for much if such small sums as were lent last year are to be recognised as a standard. It is to be hoped that the neglect and diffidence of subordinate officials will not be allowed to stand in the way of the proper operation of measures which might otherwise be a valuable aid to the ryot in pulling round from the misfortunes of recent years. Financially the country did very well and the Commissioner has every reason to be satisfied with recent collections. The touring of officers was greatly curtailed, and this is rightly considered by the Commissioner to be a big defect in the year's administration. Apparently the cause of the defect was the inadequate allowances which have been made for touring expenses and the lack of camp-equipment. If this be the real reason, the fault of course really lies at head-quarters. At any rate the same excuse cannot be made again as the allowances have been increased, and the Deputy Commissioners will have no such grounds for abstaining from making their yearly tour of inspection.

THE VICEROY AND OURSELVES. In his speech on the "Official Secrets Bill" on Friday, his Excellency the Viceroy quoted at length our remarks on the draft of that measure and referred to the "Bombay Gazette" as "by no means a friendly critic of the Government of India, or of the present Bill," but credited us with speaking with an experience of the country much greater than any temporary resident here like himself can possibly claim. If by the expression "friendly critic" his Excellency means that we do not descend to the servile flattery and indiscriminating adulation of any and everything he and his Council may do,—as is unfortunately the habit with a large section of the Anglo-Indian Press—we are indeed not friendly. But if friendliness means a sincere desire to give his Excellency our assistance to procure whatsoever things are good and whatsoever things are true, in what our experience tells us are for the interests of this country, then we are the very best of friends. We are glad to see that the remarks we made on the Bill, and which have been challenged in certain quarters, have received, as his Excellency stated, the most emphatic and authoritative corroboration from Sir Edward Law and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

His Excellency Lord Lamington paid a visit to the Tansa Lake on Friday.

It has been settled that Mr. C. G. Allen, C. S., will act as Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation when Mr Greer proceeds on leave.

GENERAL MACDONALD reports the death in Sikkim of Mr. A. Bean, Superintendent of Post Offices, from heart failure, while being carried in a dooly to Guatong.

MR. JUSTICE FOX, now on special duty in connection with the rules and regulations of the Burma Chief Court, goes home on nine months' leave about the 17th March.

MR. KENNEDY, Officiating Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is transferred to the Punjab, Mr. Higgins, Superintending Engineer, acting for Mr. Kennedy in Bengal.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 16th January, 1904, amounted to Rs. 1,731. Total earnings from 1st January to 16th January, 1904, were Rs. 4,334.

As the transfer of the mail service between Calcutta and Bombay to the Bengal Nagpur Railway will not take place until July there will be no immediate alteration in the mail trains of the East Indian Line.

SIR THOBY PRINSEP, Judge of the Calcutta High Court, will retire at the end of the present month. He is the absolute last of the Haileybury Civilians, and came to India in 1855. Mr. Justice Harrington will probably take leave in the spring.

SERIOUS rioting has occurred among coolies who were being conveyed on a junk from Singapore to Ceylon. Two policemen were murdered, the riot being caused by the belief that the Police were "head hunting" for the Government, who were supposed to be wanting heads to put underneath telegraph posts.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 16th January, 1904, amounted to Rs. 3,063 being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 349. Total earnings from 1st January to 16th January, were Rs. 7,319, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 76.

Amongst the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co's Mail steamer Persia were:—Madame Azoolay, Hon. Mrs. Byng, Sir W.E. Cooper, Sir William Emerson, Surgeon-General Sir Thomas Gallway, Sir Daniel Gooch, and Captain W. S. Goodridge, R. N, C. I. E., retired Director of the Royal Indian Marine, who went on board from the Dockyard in the R. I. M. launch Bee at 1 o'clock. There were present to see him off Commander Vale, Staff Officer ; Mr. Watson, Constructor ; Mr. King, Mr. Pickard, Mr. Wade, Mr. Bomanjee Wadia and several foremen of the yard. Among the passengers who arrived by the Mail Steamer Macedonia were Commander Baugh, and Mrs. Baugh, and Lord Ashburton.

RACING AT MAHALUXMI.

THE ELEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

THERE was a nother good attendance at Mahaluxmi on Saturday when the Eleventh Extra Meeting was run off. The programme again contained a large number of new importations, but betting was again fairly strong notwithstanding the fact that the public had been so unsuccessful in these races on ednesday. The finest race of the day was the Sion Plate. In this race betting was extremely mixed. Grey Fox was immediately installed favourite and held that position up to the start, although plenty of money went on Achilles, and Hermit and also little Joker. In the race Grey Fox was completely left at the post and was never in the race. But those who lost money on him were compensated by the fine spectacle which was witnessed in the run pome between Hermit and Achilles. Those two horses and ran a neck and neck race from the distance and the race resulted in a dead heat. After the last event another close struggle was witnessed in the run off Odds of three to one were freely laid against Hermit, but Achilles after apparently holding his opponent beaten was collared in front of the stand and had to submit to defeat by a neck. Tubal Cain again showed himself worthy in the Longfield Plate. He ran a capital race and won with ease. Veera was the tip in the Kensington Plate although everything in the race was backed Rusley Rose, however galloped spendidly at the end. and Veera who has a record of easy wins had to submit to defeat Narainjee Avatar and Sugger were popular wins, but few people had considered the chances of result in the record Little Stangers Plate and Sugger who was supposed to be the only thing in the race was beaten out of second place by Vir, who held the position of second favourite. Racing on the whole was evtremely good. The following were the details.

The first little Strangers Consolation Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second Rs 100 ; and third Rs. 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July 1903, which have not won a flat race value Rs 150 or over. 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. No landing allowance. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Mujeed bin Jurji's b a h Sugger, 8st. 8lbs. Robinson..... 1
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h False Start, 7st, 10lbs C B Mahomed..... 2
Mr R B S's b a h Uranus, 7st. 4lbs. Native 3
Mr Jaroola bin Talib's g a h Kismut, 9st. Heeroo 0
Mr A W P's g a h Sharajoon, 9st..... 0
Captain Bayford's g a h Alcahest 8st. 8lbs. Omerkhan 0
Mr Youssuf Sweden's g a h Mutab 8st 8lbs N Mahomed 0
Messrs M Gocudas and A. Nanjee's g a h Agincourt 8st. 2lbs. Elliott..... 0
Mr Tahar Yunis' g a h Swasi 7st. 4lbs. Traban... 0

Betting : Evens Sugger ; 3 to 1 Agincourt and Kismut ; 8 to 1 False Start ; 10 to 1 Alcahest and the others.

The Race.—The field was got off to a good start False Start led to the three furlongs where Sugger assumed command and Uranus improved his position. Won by 1 1-2 lengths, neck between second and third. Time—1man. 10secs.

The Second Little Strangers consolation Plate.—Winner Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 100 ; third Rs. 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July 1903, which have not won a flat race value Rs. 150 or over. 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. No. landing allowance Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Result 8st 8lbs Heeroo..... 1
Messrs G K and D D's g a h Vir 7st 13lbs Robertson..... 2
Mr Josehp Antoony's b a h Saizer 8st 13lbs Omerkhan..... 3
Mr Khalil Doorie's b g Shahar 9st Nama..... 0
Mr Vel's b a h Over Norton 8st 2lbs Kamad... 0
Mr A M Shamlan's b a h Murzook 7st 13lbs C B Mahomed..... 0
Mr Jackson's b a h Sprightly 7st 10lbs Native... 0

Betting : Evens Saizar ; 3 to 1 Vir ; 5 to 1 Result 10 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Vir led from Saizar to the distance where Result came through and won by a length, neck between second and third. Time—1 min. 11 secs.

The Sion Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; and third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles 9st 9lbs Robinson Dead heat 0
Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit 7st 5lbs Kamad Dead heat 0
Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Little Joker 8st 2lbs Omerkhan 3
Mr Ebrahim bin Talib's g a h Nainava 8st 4lbs Heeroo..... 0
Mr A W P's b a h Turn of Luck 7st 8lbs Bennett 0
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor 7st 7lbs Dhondi 0
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's g a h Grey Fox 7st 3lbs Elliott..... 0

Betting : 2 to 1 against Gray Fox ; 3 to 1 Nainava 5 to 2 Achilles ; 4 to 1 Hermit : 5 to 1 Little Joker 10 to 1 Governor and Turn of Luck.

The Race.—Governor made the running to the turn, but was passed by Hermit at the bend. Past the stand Achilles challenged and both finished under the whip the verdict being a dead-heat. Little Joker a length off, Time—1min. 22 2-5secs.

The Run of Betting.—Achilles 3 to 1 on Hermit 3 to 1 against Hermit led off but at the bend Achiles was ahead Another neck and neeck struggle was witnessed before the stand. Hermit winning by a head.

The Lingfield Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; and third Rs. 50 A Handicap for Horses. Distance—7 furlongs.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and A. Nanjee's br aus g Tubal Cain, 9st, 8lbs. Elliot 1
Mr. J. C Galstaun's br aus g Dulcimer, 9st. 5lbs. Robinson 2
Mr. Saunders' br aus m Blue Blood 7st. 2lbs. Dhondi 3
Mr. Kelso's bl aus g Milos, 9st. 9lbs. Harroo..... 0
Mr. Kelso's b aus g Harpist, 9st. 1lb. Oomerkhan 0
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b n am g Vasto, 9st. Traban 0
Mr. Noble's b aus g Planet, 9st. 7lbs. Bennett.... 0
Aga S. Shah's br aus m Shotover, 8st 7lbs Kamad 0

Betting : 2 to 1 Tubal Cain and Dulcimer ; 4 to 1 Milos 6 to 1 Harpist and Planet ; 8 to 1 Blue Blood and Shotover ; 10 to 1 Vasto.

The Race.—Blue Blood led from Milos. At the three furlongs Harpist and Dulcimer were ahead. Up the straight Blue Blood was collared by Dulcimer but Tubal Cain galloping well came through and won by 1½ lengths easily neck between. Second and third, Time—1 min. 30 secs.

The Kensington Plate.—Winner. Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 100 ; and third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Ponies 14-1 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Kelso's b aus m Russley-Rose, 9st 13lbs Oomerkhan 1
Messrs. G K and D D's ch au Veera, 7st 8lbs Heeroo..... 2
Mr W J Gopi's b aus m Wakeful, 7st 5lbs Bennett 3
Mr J C Galstaun's b aus h Matalgia, 9st 9lbs Robinson..... 0
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's br aus m Olga 8st 2lbs Elliot..... 0
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus m Key West, 7st 7lbs Dhondi 0
Mr Vel's b aus m Bandicoot 6st 7lbs Native ... 0
Captain Wilson's g e g Colour Blind, 6st Kamad 0

Betting : 2 to 1 Metalgia ; 3 to 1 Veera 4 to 1 Russley Rose ; 5 to 1 Key West ; 6 to 1 Olga ; 10 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Veera shot to the front closely attended by Key West who she held safe up the straight but Russley Rose came through and won by a length 1-2 a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 3 3-5secs.

The Mahim Plate.—Winner Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 100 ; and third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs Distance—1 1-4 mile.

Mr F M Gard's br a h Naranjee 9st C B Mahomed..... 1
Mr S A Wahid's g a h Skylark, 6st 11lbs Kamad. 2
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's ch a h Gallant, 9st 7lbs Nama..... 3
Messrs G K and D D's b a h Talisman 8st. 10lbs Oomerkhan..... 0
Mr R D Sethna's ch a h Sandow 8st 4lbs Robertson 0
Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental 8st 2lbs Robinson... 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Connaught 7st 13lbs Heeroo..... 0
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Flying Childers 7st 7lbs Elliott..... 0

Betting : 5 to 2 against Naranjee ; 3 to 1 Talisman 4 to 1 Connaught 6 to 1 Sandow ; 10 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Connaught held the lead from Sandow till the three furlongs where Sandow lead from Skylark. Up the straight Naranjee came through easily and won by a length ; neck between second and third. Time—2min 21 secs.

The Arab Welter Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 100 ; and third Rs. 50. A Weltor Handicap for Arabs 14-1 and under. Closed as per Special General Conditions. Distance—5 furlongs.

Captain Bayford's g a h Avatar 11st 8lbs Captain Meynell..... 1
Mr Fox's b a h Erhan 8st 9lbs Robinson..... 2
Captain Bayford's b a g Hall Fellow 9st 13lbs Captain Groke..... 3
Colonel Kavanagh's g a h Money Spinner 11st 12lbs Major England..... 0
Colonel Eccles b a h Rocket 10st 3lbs Mr McCausland..... 0
Mr C F Cooper's b a h Duldul 9st 11lbs Owner..... 0

Betting : 5 to 4 on Avatar : 3 to 1 Money Spinner 4 to 1 Erhan : 6 to 1 Hall Fellow and Rocket : 10 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Hall Fellow led out with Money Spinner and Avatar last. Up the straight the latter came away when he liked and won by a length : 1-2 length between second and third. Time—1min 11 secs.

THE JAPANESE ADVANCE.

RUSSIANS FALLING BACK.

WIRENIUS' SQUADRON.

GETTING NEARER HOME.

BOMBARDMENT OF VLADIVOSTOCK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 6.

A telegram received at St. Petersburg from Vladivostock states that five Japanese warships have bombarded the town for fifty five minutes.

Details will follow.

The Russians are reported to be retreating slowly towards the Yalu River and apparently intend making that the scene of their first engagement, according to their original plan of campaign.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Reuter wires from Yingkow that owing to the impossibility of defending the coast until the thaw sets in, the Russians are preparing to retire on the main railway and depend upon an engagement inland to arrest the Japanese advance.

General Kuropatkin's and Admiral Alexeieff's head-quarters will be at Mukden.

Baron Beckendorff, the Russian Ambassador, who has just returned to London from St. Petersburg, whither he went to bid farewell to his son, who is starting for the front, visited the King this afternoon, it is believed for the purpose of delivering an autograph letter from the Tsar in reply to one from King Edward, assuring the Tsar that despite the agitation in the press Great Britain will maintain strict neutrality.

Renter from Tokio wires that bombs have been thrown at the residences of the Foreign Minister and his Secretary at Seoul, but both escaped injury.

The outrage is attributed to the intrigues of the Anti-Japanese faction.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

A telegram from Port Said states that the squadron under Admiral Wirenius sails for Cadiz to-day and remains about the Mediterranean where the Baltic fleet joins him in June.

One of the Russian torpedoers is in a deplorable state and has to remain at Port Said for repairs.

The Dmitri Donski is in a pitiable condition, in fact the whole squadron shows a lack of efficiency.

A score more of Japanese officers have sailed from Southampton homeward bound to-day via America.

The British troops for Singapore and Hongkong mentioned on the 2nd instant sailed to-day.

Seven hundred Russian troops in hospital at Dalny are being sent by train to the North in order to clear the hospital.

RULES OF THE WAR GAME.

THE DUTIES OF NEUTRALS.

Apart from the rules of international law which affect the belligerents in their treatment of each other and of neutral States, says the "Graphic," the position of neutral States themselves becomes immediately on the outbreak of hostilities, one of great anxiety, owing to the fact that the rules of war subordinate neutral to belligerent interests, and impose an elaborate series of duties upon the neutral States, the neglect of any one of which may entail the most serious consequences. A good instance of the way in which the so-called "rights of neutrals" become merged in the duties is to be found in the right of "inviolability of territory," which, in practice, becomes merged in the duty of impartiality. Thus it happens that should a belligerent attack and capture a vessel of the enemy in neutral waters, the neutral State is bound to enforce her restoration, or pay compensation to the injured belligerent. Should, however, the attacked vessel defend herself, she releases the neutral from all liability on her behalf.

The duties of neutrals may conveniently be grouped under three headings. First there are the duties of abstention—duties which relate to State acts done by the Government. Secondly, there are duties of prevention which relate to either the Government itself or to those persons under its jurisdiction. Finally there is the duty to acquiesce in penalties being inflicted by the belligerents upon its subjects, a duty which has been termed the duty of sufferance. The duty of abstention may be subdivided as follows :—(1) The neutral must not permit its armed forces to take part in any way in the hostilities. A curious incident occurred in the course of the Chino-Japanese war which may be noted under this heading. During what was intended to be a secret approach of the Japanese fleet to the fortress of Wei-hai-wei Admiral Fremantle fired a salute in honour of the Japanese vessels, unwittingly giving the Chinese knowledge of what was intended. The Japanese were inclined to regard the warning as intentional until its accidental character was made clear by the authorities. The fact that subjects of a neutral State take part on one or other side during the war does not however compromise the neutral State, provided always the individuals in questions do not belong to the neutral's army or navy. In the Chino-Japanese War many Europeans fought for China without complaint by Japan. Lieutenant Bourchier, R. N., however, who had been lent to the Chinese Government, left their service at once, on instructions from the British admiral on the station (2). The neutral must abstain from furnishing either belligerent with arms, warlike material, ships of war or money. It is quite clear that the suggested sale of three men-of-war to the Japanese by the Chilian Government, if completed since the outbreak of hostilities, would amount to a gross violation of neutrality on the part of Chili (3). A neutral must not allow the passage of the forces of their belligerent over its territory. It would appear that this duty does not extend to passage over territorial waters. (4) A neutral must not decide in its courts upon the validity of captures made by either belligerent. This does not prevent a neutral inquiry into the capture of a prize taken in violation of neutrality, though if the prize has been converted into a commissioned ship of war before coming into neutral jurisdiction it cannot be interfered with. (5) A neutral State must not acquire during the war any conquest made by either belligerent.

The most important duty of prevention imposed on neutrals is the duty of preventing its territory from being used as a base of hostile operations. The rules just issued by Lord Lansdowne by his Majesty's command bring into force for all ports of the Empire what are known as the "twenty four hours rules." Under these rules no belligerent may remain ordinarily, in one of our ports, more than twenty-four hours neither may she leave such port within a shorter time after the departure from it of a warship or merchant vessel of the other belligerent. A belligerent vessel will only be granted sufficent coal to take her to the nearest port of her own country. (2) The neutral must guard most carefully against the fitting out within its jurisdiction of hostile expeditions on behalf of either belligerent. Although the general practice in international law does not prohibit the construction of a ship of war in neutral territory for sale to a belligerent provided it is neither commissioned nor armed and manned within the neutral territory yet the stricter practice, as laid down by the treaty of Washington as between Great Britain and America, and the award of the Jeneva Board of Arbitration in the famous Alabama case is now usually followed. In this country, under the Foreign Enlistment Act, passed after the Alabama controversy, it is an offence publishable by fine and imprisonment with or without hard labour, to build, equip, or despatch a vessel, with reasonable cause to believe it is intended for the service of a foreign State at war with a friendly Power, or to issue a commission to or aid in the warlike equipment of such a vessel, and both equipment and vessel in such case are liable to forfeiture. Similar legislation has been made by the United States and others of the Powers. (3). A neutral State must prevent the issue of the commissions by persons acting for either belligerent within the neutral territory and enlistment within its jurisdiction in the forces of either belligerent. In this country, the Foreign Enlistments Act. 1870, referred to in his Majesty's provides penalties for the offenders in such cases. Finally a neutral State must prevent its subjects making pecuniary gifts or gratuitous loans to either side. This, however, does not prevent a loan or interest being perfectly lawful such loan being regarded as a mere matter of commerce.

With regard to duties of sufferance, they relate chiefly to blockade, contraband, and belligerent service. A neutral State is under no obligation to prevent its subjects from engaging in any enterprise as to such matters, but it cannot protect them from the consequences of their action. The topics in question have already been dealt with in considering the position in international law of the belligerents but it may be mentioned that neutral vessels are bound to submit to visit and search on the part of the belligerents ships of war, in order that may satisfy themselves that the neutral vessel is not engaging in any traffic such as would make her liable to the penalties customarily exacted from those who run blockades, carry contraband or carry troops or despatches in the service of one side on the other.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT ST. PETERSBURG.

A New Appointment.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Hon Charles Hardinge has been appointed British Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

Sir Eldon Gorst succeeds him as Assistant Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

[The Hon. Charles Hardinge has been Assistant Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs since 1903. He was born in 1858, and was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, and entered the Diplomatic Service in 1880. He was Secretary of Legation at Teheran in 1896, Secretary of Embassy, St. Petersburg, from 1898 to 1903.

Sir Eldon Gorst is a son of the Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon Gorst. He was born in New Zealand in 1861 and became an attache in the Diplomatic Service in 1885. He was appointed Controller of Direct Taxes to the Egyptian Government in 1890, Under-Secretary of State for Finance in 1892, and Adviser to the Ministry of the Interior in 1894. Since 1898 he has held the post of Secretary of Legation and Financial Adviser to the Egytian Government.]

THE SOMALI WAR.

A New Ogaden Mullah.

GENERAL EGERTON AND THE OLD ONE.

Reuter wires from Aden that a new Mullah belonging to the Ogaden tribe has raised the standard of revolt at Webbe Shebgli where it is understood he is endeavouring to consolidate his power before starting operations.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

Reuter wires from Aden that General Egerton has sent a message to the Mullah stating that the British Government is determined to prosecute operations until he is either captured or killed and that no surrender will be accepted unless he brings a proper proportion of rifles.

RUSSIA AND TIBET.

A Mission Postponed.

DALAI LAMA AND THE TSAR.

The Tibetan Mission to St. Petersburg, which was expected in February, has been informed by Russia that a later date will be more opportune. The mission will, therefore, probably reach St. Petersburg at the end of May bringing presents for the Tsar from the Dalai Lama.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INDIAN AND CEYLON TEAS.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain and the Trade.

NO REDUCTION OF DUTY.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in his reply to the India and Ceylon Tea Associations, says that owing to the present state of the finances there is no prospect of remission of taxation in the coming year.

He denies that the consumption of tea per head has diminished since 1900, though possibly the rate of increase has somewhat slackened.

In reference to the increased duty causing a low grade of Chinese tea to supplant the better class teas from India and Ceylon and the suggestion that fiscal measures should be taken to check this, Mr. Austen Chamberlain says that under the existing fiscal system a preferential duty in favour of Indian teas was impossible.

The Association replied that the Board of Trade returns showed that the consumption of tea in 1900 was 6·06 per head and in 1903, 6·03.

The Association further said that it did not ask for fiscal measures only but asked for the exclusion of teas which were rejected by the Customs of other countries and it would again urge the attention of the British Government to the matter.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

The Last Test Match.

ENGLAND'S POOR START.

In the fifth test match played at Melbourne the Australians have made 247 runs in their first innings.

England has made four runs for two wickets.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

More Forgeries Discovered.

The Court of Cessation has granted the demand of Captain Dreyfus for a revision and has ordered the necessary proceedings. The enquiry has revealed further forgeries on the part of General Mercier and Gonse and others but the French public is now apathetic about the case.

FRENCH NAVAL DEFICIENCIES.

Delays in the Dockyards.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEFECTS.

In connection with the many weeks' delay at Toulon in preparing a single warship to go to the Far East, there have been delays of months in other cases also in the construction of new battleships and in regard to the Pelletan particularly.

A heated controversy is going on in France owing to the revelations of deficiencies in the personnel and equipment. The administrative inefficiency of the Navy is especially attacked.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The elections for the London County Council have attracted particular attention because the new Council assumes control over education.

There has been throughout a strenuous fight between the Church and Non-conformists, the former supporting the Moderates and the latter the Progressives.

The result is that 83 Progressives, 31 Moderates and one Independent have been elected.

The last Council was 81 Progressives, 31 Moderates and three Independents.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Count Waldersee who commanded the Allies in China in 1900.

THE SUGAR-CANE CROP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

The official memorandum on the sugar-cane crop of India, issued to-day, places the probable total out-turn of raw sugar in the five reporting provinces at 1,899,850 tons against 2,046,680 last year.

RETIREMENT OF DR. MORRISON.

Dr. John Morrison, the veteran Principal of General Assembly's Institution here who is about to retire, receives a farewell address next Tuesday.

BENGAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

In the final of the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship, Mr. Heckle beat Mr. Nelson Wright last year's holder by three sets to one. Wright won the first set by 6—3, but Heckle outstayed him winning the three following sets by 6—4, 6—3 and 6—0 The Viceroy handed the challenge cup to the winner.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

The Viceroy in summing up the debate on the Official Secrets Bill to-day said :—I should like to make certain observations in summing up this debate. I have observed a marked and agreeable contrast between the tone of the speeches that have been delivered to-day and which have been marked by a very general moderation, and the criticisms of this Bill that were popularly made when it was introduced and that have even survived in some quarters up to the eleventh hour. I attribute this contrast to two reasons. In the first place, the modifications that I believe removed the greater part, at any rate of the objections that were entertained to it, and nowhere I am sure is the difference between the Bill as it was originally framed and the Bill as it is now, better appreciated than by the acute intelligence of the Hon. Dr Asutosh, though in his concluding speech, he affected to shut his eyes to facts ; secondly it is my experience that it is much more difficult to make exaggerated statements at this table than it is to write them in the press. For here an answer is possible and, both sides of the case are heard. This is the first occasion upon which the Government have had an opportunity of stating their case upon details as well as principles of this Bill, and I think that as a result of this discussion it stands out in a different and clearer perspective. Nevertheless, we have had in the debate that has just closed, a revival of some, at any rate, of the apprehensions and alarms that found such wide expression in the earlier phase of the case. To these, I desire, before we take a final vote upon the Bill, to offer some reply.

NO CHANGE OF POLICY.

Though I think and I have already argued that the Bill is necessary and is certain to be a useful measure in practice, I am not one of those who regard it as an extremely important or a heroic piece of legislation. It most certainly does not mark on the part of the Government of India any sudden change of policy or desire to enter upon a course either of official secrecy or of anxiety to punish or proscribe those who may not agree with them. As I remarked when I spoke on an earlier stage of the bill, it is a measure that has long been on the stocks with a view to remove an anomaly of the present situation under which, as I shall presently show, the existing Act was intended to do something which most authorities are agreed that it does not do, and it was an accident that the actual amending Act was proposed this year rather than at anytime during the past six or seven years. Even since the Act of 1889 was passed it has been inoperative both here and in England owing to the extreme ambiguity and carelessness of language that was employed. It was long ago decided to revise the Act in India, whenever occasion presented itself, and I think it would be found that the same question has been discussed in England ; though conditions of Parliamentary life render it difficult to carry through the House of Commons any measure that is not imperatively called for by the political exigencies of the hour. The Government of India desired to amend the Act for two reasons. Firstly because in practice they had found it to be absolutely useless in naval and military cases which it was supposed to cover, and secondly because they had been informed by their legal advisers that it could not be put into operation in any civil cases, should this require to be done, owing to the extremely imperfect way in which it had been framed. Now it does not appear to me to be good statesmanship to leave a measure which owing to such causes as these has become a dead letter on the Statute Book, any more than it is good horticulture to leave a dead bough on a tree. The Act required amendment sometime or other and the opportunity was taken to amend it. I readily admit that we did not at first proceed very skilfully about it. When a bill is badly drawn in the first place it is very difficult to amend it by a well drawn bill ; I think our first attempt was open to well merited criticism. I am far from claiming that this is a perfect bill now. But at any rate it expresses what the original Act meant, very much better than that Act expressed it ; while by virtue of its greater precision of language it should be less and not more obnoxious to those who resent any interference by State at all.

THE GOVERNMENT'S CASE

It will be obvious from what I have said that Government mainly rest their case on the proposition that the Act of 1889 was intended to cover civil secrets though it failed to do so and that we are merely therefore carying out the orignal intention though we are doing it in a manner that affords, as I have said, greater protection to the individual than was ever contemplated in 1889. That this view of the original object is a correct one is, I think incontestable. I was in the House of Commons in 1889 when the Bill was introduced, and in so far as it was explained at all, stress was laid, as the Honble Sri Ram Bahadur has pointed out, upon the naval and military origin of the Bill. But nobody paid much attention to it and it passed through almost without comment. In the House of Lords, however, the Lord Chancellor clearly stated that the objects of the measure were two-fold, namely, first to punish the disclosure of naval and military secrets, and secondly, the disclosure in certain circumstances. But it is quite clear from his remarks that he did not regard the Bill as claimed by the Honble Mr. Gokhale as exclusively confined to naval and military affairs. When the Bill was enacted in India in the same year the Indian authorities were much more explicit, though I observe that critics, as of the Bill to-day have observed a judicious silence to what was said on that occasion. Sir A. Scoble, who has been quoted, spoke in the most clear and unmistakable way. He said that the offences which the Bill was intended to reach were the wrongful obtaining of information in regard to any matter of state importance and the wrongful communication of such information. How in the face of this it is possible for anyone to argue that the Indian Act of 1889 was not expressly intended to protect civil secrets? Lord Lansdowne was scarcely less explicit, for he based his defence of the measure exclusively upon the publication in a Native newspaper of a garbled version of a confidential note by a high officer of Government, not about naval or military matters, but about the policy of the Government of India towards Kashmir and he said that this was an illustration of the kind of malpratices against which the Bill was directed and that it should be generally known that the new law was intended to be put in force in such cases in future. If this were not clear enough by itself I might refer to the title of the Act which was not the Naval and Military Secrets Act, but the Official Secrets Act, and to the preamble which recited the expediency of preventing the disclosure of Naval and Military Secrets, but official documents and information. The same inference is to be deduced from the language of the Act about offices and official places. Indeed it is really inconceivable that anyone should hold an opposite opinion. Now having, as I think, conclusively established that the Act of 1889 was directed quite as much against the disclosure of civil secrets as of naval or military secrets, I want to put a question. Is there a single hon'ble member at this table or a single fair-minded person in this country who would take up the position that the State is entitled to protection for its naval and military secrets but not for its civil secrets and that anyone of its citizens is to be at liberty to disclose these with absolute impunity except in so far as they may fall incidentally under the ordinary criminal law ? With all respect I say that I cannot conceive of such a position being taken up by any sensible man. It would mean that any secret treaty or negociation might be divulged, any change in taxation let out in advance, any steps to check or defeat some insidious conspiracy revealed for fear of invading the so called independence of the individual which very often means no more than the impunity to do wrong without being punished for it. We hear a good deal now-a-days about the rights of the individual, and every body is naturally interested in defending them. But there is such a thing also as the rights of the State and it seems to me to be part of the elementary conception of a State, i. e. an organised body appointed to administer the affairs of a community, that it should be at liberty to protect its own confidential secrets. Well then I ask next is there anything in the circumstances of India that should render this country exempt from the application of this simple and elementary rule ?

LEAKAGE OF INFORMATION.

Is it not notorious that this is a country where it is very difficult to keep matters confidental and where there are frequent and sometimes most reprehensible disclosures. Till this Bill was introduced I never heard of anybody who doubted this, and only the other day I read this passage in a Bombay newspaper, the "Pombay Gazette" which is by no means a friendly critic of the Government of India or of the present Bill, but which speaks with an experience of the country much greater than any temporary resident here like myself can possibly claim :—"To say that the measure now on the legislative anvil is likely to be the terrible instrument that some critics pretend to fear is ridiculous. That there is urgent necessity for some such measure, not essentially the same in detail as the present one, is undeniable. Information which it is in the interest of everyone of us should be temporarily kept strictly secret, leaks out and infinite mischief is done thereby. Instances occur with great frequency. The utmost care is taken to prevent information of this class becoming known to the undue advantage of unprincipled persons, but in vain. The contents of documents are known in the bazaar before they reach the persons to whom they are addressed. Even coded telegrams are unsafe and we doubt if there is a single journal in India which cannot quote instances in which complaints of such occurrences have reached it. As a case in point we may mention that of the annual Financial Statement which is again almost due. Year after year a certain number of copies are printed in the Government press, placed under cover and sealed and forwarded to the Accountant-General in Bombay with instructions that they must not be delivered until twelve noon on the day the statement is to be presented to the Council. These instructions are most religiously followed. Yet the whole contents of these documents can be ascertained in the bazaar the previous day and the information to be found under the heading "ways and means" is publicly discussed and operated upon. Opium figures find their way into the bazaar with even greater celerity and it is a matter of common notoriety that items of the greatest importance outstrip the recognised sources of communication. We are unwilling to believe that the subordinate officials in Bombay are responsible. We imagine that if the Official Secrets Bill with all its present imperfections were in force it would not injure the subordinate nearly so much as we are asked to believe. The man to get at is he who having official secrets in his possession fills his pockets by speculation on the strength of them."

The argument contained in the above extract has further received the most emphatic and authoritative corroboration at the hands of my honble colleague, Sir Edward Law, and also from the Lieutenant Governor speaking from his own experience. I hope therefore now to have established three propositions. Firstly that in amending the Act of 1889 we are merely putting back into it what was always intended to be there ; secondly that the protection of civil secrets is among the primary rights of a civilised state, and thirdly that in India there is not less but an admittedly greater need for the exercise of this right than in many other countries. There only remains for me to examine whether under the terms of our Bill the reassertion of this right has been made in a manner that is likely to be fraught with any real danger to the individual.

CONCESSIONS TO CRITICISM.

We heard a good deal in the debate this morning about the presumption of English law that a man is innocent, until he is proved to be guilty. Is there anything in this Bill that will put the innocent in peril ? I have said nothing so far about the concessions that we have made to public criticism in the modifications that we have introduced in this Bill. Nor have I time to allude to them now. In the opinion of many of the foremost of our original critics they have taken the wholesting out of the measure, but there is one concession that I must point to with reference to the question that I have just asked. Our endeavour to define civil affairs, which were not defined at all in 1889, has been undertaken exclusively with the object of removing popular apprehension and of restricting our own rights. But you may then reply that we have not been particularly successful. Well from the point of view from which this remark is made, nothing, I am afraid, that we could do would be successful. We might go on specifying and specifying the sort of thing that is a civil affair. But however far we went there would always be an unspecified residuum and if this were exempted from the operation of the Act then we should probably find the most flagrant and culpable offence of all perpetrated in the very unnamed category which we had been foolish enough to omit. That is the reason why we have left in those words "or other matters of State" though we have still further limited our power of intervention by requiring that they shall in all cases be important matters of State. If the words had been left out altogether the chances are that the bill would have once more proved to be a dead letter, for when we wanted, if we ever did want, to apply it, we should probably have found that we had just failed to provide for the one case in which protection was essential. I have seen it asked, if so wide a definition is to be left in the Bill, of what use is it to specify the relations of Government with foreign States or Native States, or fiscal arrangements in particular ? The answer is that the more you specify, the more you restrict and the cases named are illustrative as well as specific, and they afford a clue to the Courts and to the public of the nature of the offences which it is intended to penalise under the Bill. When these cases are specifically mentioned in the first place and when all other matters of State which they do not cover are further restricted to important cases and when in the case of all of them it has to be established to the satisfaction of the Court that they are of such a confidential nature that the public interest would suffer by their disclosure. So far from thinking that these provisions are ever likely to be used for harassment I should be inclined to say that

GOVERNMENT HAS SO TIED ITSELF UP

as to render action well nigh impossible except in circumstances of such extreme heinousness that we hope that they will never occur, while if they did occur no two opinions could be held about them. It seems to me that in matters of this description there is a very common tendency to assume the most far-fetched hypotheses and to argue as if every body were likely simultaneously to act in a manner in which, as a matter of fact, people do not act. For instance from some of the criticisms that have been made upon the Bill in the public press it might be inferred that the people of India exist under a Government which allows no freedom of thought or utterance and which is a scarcely disguised engine of oppression. Similarly one might assume that the press and public are every day already, or capable of being, guilty of acts qualified to keep them perpetually under the ban of the law. And yet we all of us know that both of these hypotheses are purely fanciful, that we have the freest Government in the world and that though bad cases sometimes occur and in India, as I have said, much more frequently than in England, yet the sense of public honour and civil duty is more highly developed under British institutions than in any other country. British governments do not readily assume the role of prosecutor, much less of persecutor, and even if they did they would very speedily repent of the enterprise. May we not assume in looking at the future operation of this Bill that the factors, we are dealing with, are the Government's possession of some sense of responsibility, the Courts retaining some share of independence, and I would add a public which, whatever it may say when excited, has a very considerable confidence in both. If this assumption be a fair one I think it impossible that any real injustice should be perpetrated under this Bill and if it were possible, then I would add, that from that moment the Act would be doomed.

JUSTIFIABLE PRECAUTION.

My own view, therefore, of the Bill is a relatively very modest one. I regard it as a measure of justifiable precaution investing the State with a power for the protection of important interests which every State ought to possess and which but for an ambiguity in the existing law we should possess already. Further I think that the real value of the Bill will be negative rather than positive ; that is, it will act as a deterrent rather than as a penal weapon. People will be more careful than they have hitherto been about disclosures which every man at the ibottom of his heart knows to be dishonourable and injurious to the public interests. Lord Lansdowne's Bill has been in operation for nearly 15 years and there has never been a prosecution under it. This has been because even if a prosecution had been attempted it would have been inoperative owing to the imperfect nature of the Act. If the present Bill be passed under scrutiny 15 years hence, so far from the intervening record being one of arrests and trials, I should not be surprised if it were equally blank. But this would be for the much more creditable and satisfactory reason that infringement of the Law had been prevented by the power to punish it and that important official secrets had not been divulged, because divulgation had been made unpleasant and even perilous. If my anticipations are in the least correct then I think that the Council may pass this measure into law with a perfectly clear conscience and with the conviction that they are adding not an instrument of terror but only a weapon of the most elementary self-protection to the armoury of the State.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major-General L. W. Christopher, C.B., Director General of Supply and Transport in India, will arrive at Bombay on inspection tour on Friday, the 25th March at 8 a. m. (Railway time) from Poona and will leave for Kalka on Saturday, the 2nd April at 3-45 p. m. (Railway time). A salute of 11 guns will be fired at 7 a. m. on Friday the 25th March, and at 3-15 p. m. on Saturday the 2nd April, to announce the arrival and departure of Director General of Supply and Transport in India.

STARTING PRICES ON THE LINCOLN AND GRAND NATIONAL.

SPECIAL LIMIT. Write for Probable Runners —CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

War in the Far East is beginning to drag slowly after the rapid surprises of its opening phases. The Vladivostock squadron is harbouring at a Korean port and a third torpedo attack upon Port Arthur has ended in the loss of another Russian vessel. So supreme is the Japanese command of the sea that it is already transporting its armies to the mainland without fear apparently of the Vladivostock cruisers. By experts who are following the situation carefully in England, it is generally held that the Russian commanders propose to withdraw their forces until spring opens and leave Korea in the hands of the Japanese. The "Times" even draws an elaborate comparison between the Russian tactics of 1812 against the march of the Grande Armee on Moscow, and that which it assumes to be the Russian plan to-day. But it points out with considerable truth that no success could crown such a manœuvre. Another comparison with the Napoleonic wars may be drawn from an incident at Port Arthur. Mr. Bennet Burleigh, writing from Nagasaki, declares that on the evening when the first successful Japanese onslaught took place the Russian admiral's wife had entertained a large party. In consequence, fully half of the Naval officers who attended the festivities were unfitted for duty when they returned to their ships. Except in its miserable denouement, the ball might almost rank with that at Brussels on the eve of Waterloo. It may well prove that the results which follow from it are only a little less momentous in the world's history. But it is not one ball that destroyed the Russian fleet. From all reports received and from all quarters it would seem that the port and the navy alike were in an appalling state of neglect and culpable disorganisation.

Most probably it is the fault of the translator, but certainly the address of the Russian Viceroy to his forces has one phrase strange and sinister. "Our God," so runs the General Order "who has always upheld the cause that is just, is doing so now." In theology the statement may be unexceptionable. But it is not a heartening reminder to the Russian forces either on land or still less upon sea. The surprise at Port Arthur, the sinking of the Variag and Korietz, the snow-storm, the torpedo-boat attack, in all of them Russian arms were worsted. Yet, "Our God, who has always upheld the cause that is just, is doing so now." Faith may answer for much, but surely this is a mistake in the translation.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION AT HOME.

The Liberals were naturally greatly elated at the result of the Mid-Herts election. Hitherto that constituency has been regarded as unassailable and the wonder almost is that Mr. Vicary Gibbs was not allowed like his brother Mr. Allan Gibbs to be returned without opposition. If the Liberals can win in Mid-Herts they may regard no place as an absolutely forlorn hope, except it be the Universities, and they are contesting with some spirit the seat vacated by the sudden death of Mr. Powell Williams. If Birmingham were to turn against Mr. Chamberlain—well then, we should hear very little more of Fiscal Reform. But the defeat of a Tariff Reform candidate in the Mecca of Chamberlainism is almost unthinkable and if it is as if Lord Morpeth will be compensated for his previous defeats, though he may not secure such a large majority as the late member. The success of Mr. Bamford Slack gave a fillip to the full dress fiscal debate, which sadly wanted it in the absence of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, but the ultimate result of the combined attack on the Government has not been so disastrous as was anticipated. It is true that a majority of 51 is no great achievement for the "strongest Government of modern times," and the number of Free Trade Unionists who voted for the Morley amendment was six or seven more than was predicted; but the Unionist absentees were unexpectedly few and Mr. Redmond's characteristically blunt speech could not have been altogether pleasing to his temporary allies. As to the action whichthe Irish party were about to take, they declined absolutely, he said, to commit themselves at this stage on one side of the controversy or the other. If he had to make up his mind on the merits of the question, he should be in great difficulty because he did not know what the policy of the Government was, or what a vote given in their favour would mean. On the other hand, he could not as an Irishman subscribe to the amendment. It was not, as far as Ireland was concerned, historically true that "the removal of protective duties had conduced to a vast extension of the trade and commerce of the realm." Ireland had sufferred equally from the protective and from the free-trade policy of Great Britain. Nothing was more shameful than the deliberate destruction of Irish industries which had taken place. He remembered a speech by the present Prime Minister in 1895, in which he said that many of the evils of Ireland sprang from her poverty, and that for that England and Scotland were largely responsible. Having destroyed Irish industries by her protective policy, and having driven the whole country back upon agriculture, Great Britain stepped in with her free-trade policy and completed the ruin. It is generally admitted that so far as debating ability was concerned the Ministerialists cut a poor figure but this does not apply to Mr. Wyndham nor to Mr. Bonhan Law, whose partner by the way is, I am told, as great a Free Trader as the Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade is a Tariff Reformer. It is curious that the Government majority on Mr. Morley's amendment 51 was exactly repeated in the division which followed the debate initiated by Mr. Herbert Samuel on the introduction of Chinese coolies into South Africa. If all be true that we are told about the indignation of the masses of our work people at the proposed employment of yellow labour, the wonder is that the Government were not in a minority. Of course in politics as in war all is fair; but those who oppose the immigration of Chinese to the Rand ignore the fact that certain work has to be done that the white men will not do. If you are in favour of an impasse, as I know some people to be, well and good. But if the country is to be developed what is to be done? It is a thousand pities that the Colonists of South Africa by their stupidity have shut themselves off from getting the labour they require from India, but this for obvious reasons was not a view of the question that we heard much of in the recent debate. The Labour leaders, as is shown by their attitude with reference to lascars, care no more for Indian than for Chinese coolies. Although Mr. Samuels's amendment has been defeated we have probably not heard the last of this question. The Government have had to make some concessions to the Bishops and they must pacify the philanthropists by modifying the regulations under which the Chinese are to be imported. When a man so moderate and so experienced as Lord Stanmore (formerly Sir Arthur Gordon) says that they are at present such as the Government of India would never think of sanctioning in connection with their coolies, it is clear that they need revision.

OUR NEW MILITARY SYSTEM.

The "Daily News" doubtless with an eye to political capital has been trying to make out that Lord Roberts's services as well as those of other leading men under the old regime have been got rid of with gross want of consideration, but though there seems to have been some tactlessness, the matter is probably exaggerated. The high courtesy which obtains at the Foreign Office is not common to all departments, but it is rather startling to be told that an illustrious soldier like Lord Roberts should be given a formal notice of the termination of his appointment without any covering letter. Indeed it is said that the too formal document in question was found on his desk when he entered his room a week ago. The story goes that Lord Roberts took up his hat, walked out of the room and has not entered it since. As if to make amends for the blunders of others, the King has since received the great soldier in audience and to-day in a special order to the Army takes leave of Lord Roberts in language worthy of the occasion.

Continental opinion upon the War Office reconstitution is interesting, and the latest expression, from a French officer described as a former Chief of the Staff now holding a high command at a strategic point, is distinctly favourable to the change. The officer, who remains anonymous, sees in the alteration the adoption of continuity of organisation which has long ago been recognised as essential by the great Powers on the Continent. The organisation preconceived by the report of the Committee would appear, he considers, to respond to the necessity. But he is less satisfied with another aspect of the new scheme. He does not think the Committee have sufficiently ensured the wholesome practice that the laying down of principles and the taking of fundamental decisions should rest with the responsible people—namely, those who, in time of war, would have the duty of leading the armies. He compares with the forthcoming arrangement in England, the method that prevails in France and Germany, and decides that the last-named are the more satisfactory. For the rest he deals principally in praise. The Board of Selection, he thinks, is excellent, and he also approves the suppression of the Commander-in-Chief. The enormous distances rendered such a command illusory and reduced the holder of the office to the level of a mere transmitter of papers and a signer of administrative documents. In place of one Inpector-in-Chief, however, he would favour the substitution of several who would have no command in time of peace and simply make propositions to the Council. As to the Army question in general, he makes one pregnant observation which is not always remembered on this side of the Channel. England he says, has no need to organise her immense but scattered army on the model of France or Germany. The constitution of the country, its character, and its nationality do not lead to the same conclusions. He adds, from a personal point of view, a strong wish that the greatest weight should be given to the advice of Lord Roberts, who, during the course even of a difficult campaign, knew how to give a new impulse to the organisation and tactics of the English Army. "This General will always be useful to his country, and be capable of showing her army the way in time of need to a glorious issue."

METROPOLITAN DEFENCES.

On Wednesday night after a lecture by Colonel Cotter upon "Coast Defence from an Imperial Standpoint," the members of the United Service Institute listened to a startling picture of the helpless ness of the metropolis of the Empire. Admiral Close, who first saw active service at Monte Video over half a century ago and has long been on the retired list, took part in the discussion. He declared that he was astonished at the want of proper defences in the Thames. If Germany declared war on Monday, they could have a couple of gunboats up the river to the middle of London by the next night. Any gunboat could get past Sheerness, and there would be nothing to stop them except a few police boats. The Admiral went on to describe the damage they could do. They might destroy the Houses of Parliament and the Tower, and they would certainly play havoc with the shipping. Altogether it was a terrifying future that he sketched. But the means he suggested to remove the danger were certainly not extravagant. A couple of gun-boats stationed in the river would render London safe. Hitherto the uninstructed citizen has believed that the estuary of the Thames is sown so thickly with submarine mines as to be impassible in war. A naval raid upon London, he imagines, would disappear in a miniature volcanic eruption off the Medway. But if this is not true, then he will probably organise a London League on the outspoken lines of the Navy League. Colonel Cotter tells him that a port can be defended from the land at no inordinate expense. Admiral Close delares that two gun-boats are sufficient. Evidently, therefore, the programme to be urged by the London League would be less onerous than that of the Navy League by an annual amount of several millions sterling.

MESSRS. WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.

From the particulars made public by the Official Receiver at a creditors' meeting of William Watson and Co. last Tuesday, it would seem that the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War was the proximate cause of the collapse of the firm. For some while past the principals had been drawing heavily upon the Yokohama Specie Bank, and it was probably due in part to the threatening aspect of affairs in the Far East that the Bank informed Messrs. William Watson and Co., on January 28th. that they would discount no more of their bills. On the following evening the firm put up its shutters after nearly forty years of trading, and at five minutes to two on the following afternoon—Saturday—they filed their petition. Unhappily this forced bankruptcy had been attended by certain circumstances, upon which the Official Receiver was obliged to comment severely. The books of account were so badly kept that he had no definite information, regarding the liabilities and the assets. As regards the dealings with the Yokohama Specie Bank, he said "The moneys advanced were on the acceptances of 'Watson on Watson' which was really the same as pig on pork.' These acceptances were accommodation bills pure and simple, and it was upon their discounting that the firm was kept going. It seemed most deplorable that bankers who were entrusted with their clients' money should be living from day to day on money raised on accommodation bills. That was a matter calling for the strictest investigation." Mr. C. E. Chapman, a former well known Indian official, hinted at further proceedings. A portion of the indebtedness, he explained, was money drawn from the Treasury of India on behalf of officers on furlough. In making away with that money the debtors had, he contended, committed a serious breach of trust, and, in his opinion, it was a case for a criminal court. At this statement there was some applause among the creditors, who had intimated their intention of being present in such numbers that the meeting was being held at the Holborn Restaurant instead of the London Bankruptcy Court. As to the chances of the creditors obtaining much of their investments the Official Receiver was not hopeful. Even at the best of times, good will forms an important item in the assets of a bank. But no asset vanishes so rapidly. Messrs. Watson closed on Friday, and they filed their petition next day. Yet within that brief interval their rivals were inviting customers to transfer their accounts and the business was in a fair way to disappear. Not long after, a banker in the same field of enterprise declared he would barely give fifty pounds for the good will! The creditors, however, have received a better offer than that. Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son have arranged to receive a list of the current banking customers and to pay £2 for each customer whose account they secure. Under this arrangement the Official Receiver hopes to obtain a good sum. But in any case the position is grave. There is little or no information from India where the largest part of the business was carried on. But the partners roughly estimate their total liabilities at between £600,000 and £700,000, and those of the London business at £175,723. The assets of the latter business were expected to fall short of the liabilities by £1,882, but the Official Receiver was afraid that he must consider the last to be a purely imaginary sum. The liabilities would, doubtless, prove to be much larger, and the assets would not be so big. Steps have been taken to safeguard the assets in India and South Africa, which are described as "considerable," for the benefit of all the creditors. Since Feb. 1st, Mr. Frederick Winney, C. A., has acted as special manager and has carried on the business, but for the position of trustee, he was opposed on Tuesday by Mr. W. B. Keen, and was defeated by him upon a vote. The committee of inspection include Mr. Coutts, representing the Commercial Bank of Scotland, creditors for £12,00; Mr. Hickson, representing the De Kaap Goldfields Ltd, creditors for £15,240; Mr. C. E. Chapman, Mr. T. E. Vickers, and Colonel Burn.

WAR IN FLEET STREET.

At the beginning of this week the "Daily News" was issued at half price in its old form and almost at its old size. Within a fortnight the "Daily Chronicle" will appear as a halfpenny journal. Last week, after a brief and not unprosperous career, Mr. W. T. Stead's experiment, "The Daily Paper" concluded its first and last month of publication. The "Daily Mail" occasionally appears as a twelve page paper at the usual price. Neglected by the ladies for whom it was produced, the "Daily Mirror" has also reduced its price to a halfpenny and seeks to rival the "Daily Graphic" in the field of illustrated daily journalism. Such, in a few phrases, is a ten-day history of Fleet Street and it is probably unprecedented, in the amount of its activity and change. These alterations are evidence of the keen war for circulation that is being fought out silently and bitterly in Fleet Street and the close-packed streets and alleys in its neighbourhood. Each alteration is an epoch in the war. Like a battle on the Veld, the fights are hidden and at long range. Nothing can be seen of the fortunes of the war until the decisive moments occur. A paper collapses like the capitulation of a besieged town or the pressure upon it gradually intensifies until it is driven to retreat or forced to give battle. The first great change in London journalism of the last few years came with the publication of the "Daily Mail." By that venture Mr. Harmsworth showed how huge a success could be made out of the halfpence of his readers. The Pearson firm, with the "Daily Express", entered upon rivalry. But after the first disturbance of these newcomers, matters settled down again into their old rut, and there seemed to be little permanent alteration. In reality, however, the situation was one of unstable equilibrium. The new papers had merely to grow to their full stature to overturn the traditions of Fleet Street. The time of change was deferred by the outspread of the Harmsworth and Pearson firms into the provinces. This movement for a time absorbed their energies. But, meanwhile, the halfpenny papers flourished—not merely the "Mail" and the "Express", but also the Radical "Morning Leader." Among the other papers the condition of circulation and advertisement receipts became ominous Something had to be done and done quickly. During the closing weeks of last year the penny papers were probably deliberating their counter-moves. One circumstance hastened their action. In the Midlands the two firms previously mentioned had purchased papers and became keen rivals After a brisk fight both remained in pretty much the same position although money had been spent unsparingly. So the firms amalgamated their two papers and there was peace. But in London there was no union, and competition increased. Four papers embarked simultaneously upon efforts to ensure earlier distribution in the provinces. Between them they hired two special trains from the railway companies for the carriage of their issues. Then the "Daily Chronicle" which had come under new editorship, announced a reduction of a halfpenny in its price to take place at the end of February. The "Daily News", its ally in politics but rival in circulation, 'sat low and said nuffin.' But last Friday it briefly announced that on Monday it would reduce its price, and on Monday that price was reduced a clear fortnight ahead of the "Chronicle". When March opens this year there will be no Liberal penny morning newspaper in London. What effect these drastic changes will have, it is hard to see clearly, but at least they will seriously increase the strain upon the remaining penny papers, and one or two of them may be forced to follow suit unless they have behind them longer purses than is currently supposed. Their only safeguard lies in the great mass of advertisements they possess and the wealthier class among which they circulate. How the "Times" can adapt itself to the competition of the next few years it is interesting to enquire. Could it also survive a debicle of penny Conservative newspapers into the ranks of the halfpenny press? The "Times" is looked upon by men of all parties as a British institution on a level with the Constitution or the Bank of England. Nevertheless in the near future it may have to choose one of two unpleasant alternatives.

SCIENCE AT OXFORD.

The upholders of science at Oxford University have not allowed their recent victory over compulsory Greek to rest alone. The "University Gazette" has published a letter from the secretaries of the Royal Society to the Vice-Chancellor of the University. Addressed to all Universities alike, the communication contains a resolution adopted by the Council of the Royal Society "respectfully urging them to consider the desirablity of taking such steps in respect of their regulations as will, so far as possible, ensure that a knowledge of science is recognised in schools and elsewhere as an essential part of general education." This is a reasonable suggestion. The present time is an age of science, and no culture can be either deep or broad which does not embody some knowledge of its principles.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Twice recently the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has had to adjourn without business done for want of a quorum. Three forms a quorum but their Lordships like to sit four. Some younger men ought to be appointed.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 25th and 26th Silver Spoon Competitions of the Club took place at Ghat Cooper on Saturday morning the 5th March. The next shoot will take place on Saturday 12th March 1904, distances 500 and 600 yards.

The following are the scores:—

	Score] 500 yds.
Lce Corpl A S Alcock, G I P Ry Vols	31a
Sergt Major A Harrison, G I P Ry Vols	33b
Sergt Major J H Downing, B'bay Vol Rifles	31c
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry Vols	28a
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols	30d
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry Vols	28e
Sergt Instr S Briffitt, Bombay Vol Rifles	26
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	25
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	25
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	24
Sergt A D'Silva, Bombay Vol Rifles	22
Cr Sergt J A Mackinnon, Bombay Vol Rifles	22
Vol S H Sharpe, G I P Ry Vols]	21
Vol J Paterson, G I P Ry Vols	20

a Handicapped 4 Points winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 7 Points winner of 2nd Spoon.
c Handicapped 8 Points,
d Handicapped 9 Points.
e Handicapped 6 Points,

	Score 300 yds.
Sergt Major A Harrison, G I P Ry Vols	29a
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	28a
Sergt A D'Silva, Bombay Vol Rifles	29b
Sergt Major J H Downing, B'bay Vol Rifles	27a
Vol S H Sharpe, G I P Ry Vols	26c
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols	25d
Vol J Paterson, G I P Ry Vols	23e
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry Vols	23f
Sergt Instr S Briffitt, Bombay Vol Rifles	21
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	21
Lce Corpl A S Alcock G I P Ry Vols	20
Cr Sergt J A Mackinnon, Bombay Vol Rifles,	19
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	16

a Handicapped 8 Points.
b Handicapped 6 Points winner of 1st Spoon.
c Handicapped 4 Points winner of 2nd Spoon.
d Handicapped 9 Points,
e Handicapped 4 Points.
f Handicapped 10 Points,

HOMEWARD bound says the "Zanzibar Gazette" send news that the folks lights in the Red Sea are now lit, quite altering the effect of the night voyage through this long and drear part of the journey home. The lighthouses have been built by a French firm at the expense of the Turkish Government, and are perched on the summits of the rock. The lights as well as the light-houses are of French manufacture and under favourable conditions are visible far beyond their nominal radius. The new lights are at Jebel Tier, Centre Peak, Abu Ail and Mocha. The light at Abu Ail has been seen forty miles off.

A STATEMENT which has been made in a Bombay paper that the present mail contract has been renewed with the P. and O. Company for three years, with the provision that the service will be accelerated by 24 hours, is, the "Pioneer" understands, premature and inaccurate. The Committee which has been sitting at Home on the subject has made out certain recommendations, but so far as is known officially in India no action has yet been taken upon them. There is no question of giving a new contract to the P. and O., though the present contract may be extended, with, it is hoped, an improved service to India. The present contract expires at the end of January next year. The whole question of the mail service with Europe has yet to be threshed out, and the final outcome cannot yet be forecasted.

BOMBAY HUNT.

SELDOM is it that the final meet of the season takes place under such pleasant auspices as favoured the fifty odd, seven of whom were ladies, who foregathered under the trees at Sahar Hill yesterday morning to greet the Master for the last time this season. The rain which had fallen since our last run had changed the adamantine surface of Salsette into the pleasantest of going imaginable, and with a soaking dew our hopes rise high as our Master throws hounds into cover and they go racing through the scrub on the far side out into the open. For a moment hounds are at fault owing it seems to several good people wending their way to Mass and crossing the line, but it is not for long that we are kept in suspense, as first one and then another utters those notes so sweet to lovers of the chase, and away we scamper to the pipe.

Before crossing it our jack heads for Morole but quickly changing his mind leads us through the dry nullah and on to the back water. Now we know he has set his mask for the Powai Hills. Over the Coorla road we race the pace quickening every stride as into the undergrowth we plunge making the valley ring with the music of the chase which alas, for eight weary months will be heard no more in fair Salsette. Truly yesterday morning to those who were out, it was a fair Salsette, for what more can the heart of man desire than a trusty steed beneath him, the going superb, a breast high scent and a flying pack in front of him each one of which is striving his utmost to secure the blood he so richly deserves. But it was not to be, for on reaching the first line of formidable hills that separate us from the horse-shoe valley hounds never hesitating an instant carry the line straight up and over, and though we follow as fast as we can, we only reach the top to find not a hound in sight. Nor, as we wait a moment to give our horses a breather, is a note to be heard to tell us whither the flying pack have gone. For the majority, your recorder included, the fun is now over and though a couple of enthusiasts had their ponies up the mountain in front hoping to join the Master in the valley beyond, it is in vain. A handful, picking up three couple in the valley on the left carry the line right up to the Vehar bund, but are doomed to disappointment as the few hounds left can make no more of the line and are called off. The Master eventually collects the bulk of the pack on the Tansa road and makes for home.

So ends the hunting of 1903-1904, a season which has proved brimful of good and varied sport, for the runs in which we have had the pleasure to participate have seldom been but of the best. Whether over the pick of the country, the long gallops in the grass lands to Malad or to those who care for naught, following hounds up the rocky heights into the Powai jungles.

Those who were early on the scenes yesterday morning had an opportunity of observing how extremely fit our pack looked, proof of the trouble and care, our Master must have taken with his charges. For since the untimely death, in the middle of the season, of our huntsman Stacey, the whole management of the hounds has devolved on his shoulders, and the Hunt may consider themselves indeed fortunate that in such a hard season as the one just concluded they have had Mr. Lord at the head of affairs. Since the first week in January the weather we have experienced has been exceptionally trying for hounds, and it must be extremely gratifying for him to be able to close the season without a single hound on the sick list, and moreover, never in the annals of the Bombay Hunt has the season finished up with so large a pack as fill the kennels to-day. Nor must a word of thanks be forgotten for the doyen of the Hunt who so ably selected the pack it has been our good fortune to follow and whom we all regret has been denied, through doctor's orders, enjoying the sport so dear to his heart. The complimentary dinner to Mr. Lord, M. F H, by members of the Jackal Club takes place in camp at Santa Cruz on Saturday, the 12th instant.

JACKAL.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL SPORTS.

THE annual sports in connection with the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association, of which H. E. Lord Lamington is a patron, commenced on Saturday afternoon on the Marine Lines Maidan before a large gathering of spectators. The association represents twenty schools, and about two hundred and twenty students belonging to fifteen of them took part in the sports. All the arrangements in connection with the meeting were made under the directions of an executive committee consisting of Mr. E. Giles, president, the Hon'ble Mr. E. M. H. Fulton and Mr. D. J. Tata, vice-presidents, Mr. F. B. Master, honorary treasurer, Mr. T. A. Savage, honorary secretary, and Rev. Father Devine, Mr. H. C. MacNee and Mr. K. B. Murzban. The programme contained nineteen events and was divided into four classes, three of which were to be competed for by boys under 16 and one was open. The events consisted of hurdles, running and bicycle races; high, wide, and pole jumps; throwing the cricket ball and tug-of-war. The following are the results:—

HIGH JUMP (OPEN).

P. Hogan, (St. Mary's) 1
P. Hepworth, (Cathedral) 2
J. V. Hildreth, (Cathedral) 3

WIDE JUMP (BOYS UNDER 16).

P. Hogan, (St. Mary's) 1
C. Kelly, (St. Mary's) 2
S. Steinhoff, (Cathedral) 3

WIDE JUMP (OPEN).

J. V. Hildreth, (Cathedral) 1
P. Pereira, (Antonio D'Silva) 2
S. Steinhoff, (Cathedral) 3

HIGH JUMP (BOYS UNDER 16).

P. Hogan (St. Mary's) 1
R. James (Indo-British) 2
A. Cabral (St. Mary's) 3

POLE JUMP.

G. Mallen, (Education Society's) 1
P. Hogan, (St. Mary's) 2
J. P. Pereira (Antonio D'Silva) 3

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL

J. Elchidana, (New H. School) 1
J. V. Hildrath, (Cathedral) 2
J. Khodaiji, (B. J. High School) 3

100 YARDS RACE (BOYS UNDER 14).

V. Mahomed, (Anjuman-i-Islam) 1
C. Spencer, (Education Society's) 2
Abdul Gafur, (Anjuman-i-Islam) 3

100 YARDS RACE (BOYS UNDER 12).

B Miller, (Cathedral) 1
E. Cazalet, (St. Mary's) 2
J. D'Souza, (Antonio D'Silva) 3

TUG OF WAR.

The New High School and the Elphinston High School won the semi-finals.
The sports will be continued to-day.

TREE STRANGLING IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For ten weeks, I have put off writing to you on this subject, hoping every day that some one would come to the rescue. What tree-murders are now being perpetrated in remote corners, it is impossible to say, but, as the handsome, shady tree, which stands so well on the margin of the pavement which skirts the North-East corner of the Sailor's Home is being strangled, it is possible that many others must be in course of destruction! Some inhuman wretches have twisted three or four strands of wire around the tree, and clamped them into the wood by iron rivets. The wire is eating into the tree, or rather the bark swelling around the wire, and the death of the tree is certain, if nothing is done. It will be nearly equally so if the savages who carried out this work, are called upon to undo it, for they will be sure to wrench off the iron, tear off the partially embedded wire, and leave the lacerated tree more fully liable to decay than it is at present. Should the Government desire to save this tree, a competent arboriculturist should superintend the work, and see after the tree till the bark is thoroughly healed. So far as I can see, the wire has been twisted round the tree merely to support a Telegraph post in the compound.—Yours, &c.

March, 4. ROBERT H. ELLIOT.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following races were sailed on Saturday afternoon in a light breeze.

The Yachts of A and B classes were amalgamated for a race for the handsome prize presented by Capt. Muter R. E., to be given to the Lady steering the winning yacht augmented to the extent of a further prize valued at Rs 50 for the Lady steering the yacht which arrived in second. There was a very large entry for this popular race, no less than nine yachts crossed the line.

The Yachts started with time in hand in a very light breeze which at times was almost a flat calm. Sayonara was the first to leave at 3-20 p. m. followed by Erin, Trixie, Janetta Melody, Turquoise, Sapphire, Stella and Forella.

It was free reach to the W. N. W. Buoy off Butcher Reef, Melody keeping in shore and avoiding the tide scored heavily. Overtaking all the yachts and obtaining a long lead was the first round the Buoy followed by Forella, the other yachts being some distance behind. From this mark it was a run with spinnakers to north Karanja Buoy and the same order was maintained on the beat home.

The Melody sailed by Mrs Macbeth was first to cross the line and won the first prize easily, Forella sailed by Mrs. Chantor obtained the second prize, Sapphire sailed by Mrs. Hopkins crossing the line a few minutes later.

One of the conditions of the race being that if a gentleman touched the tillar during the race the yacht had to make a complete circle, the Forella was noticed describing a circle with great rapidity off W. N. W. Buoy.

Time Allce on Course.	Yacht.	Steered by	Started at	Time of arrival.
M S			H M S	H M S
10 0	Melody	Mrs Macbeth	3 37 0	5 41 58
Scr	Forella	Mrs Chantor	3 47 0	5 40 30
5 0	Sapphire	Mrs Hopkins	3 42 0	5 53 54
4 0	Stella	Miss Boyd	3 43 0	6 2 13
8 0	Turquoise	Miss Cromelin	3 39 0	6 2 41
27 0	Sayonara	Mr Curtis	3 20 0	6 16 19
4 0	Trixie	Mr Noel Paton	3 23 0	6 19 13
23 0	Erin	Miss Turner	3 24 0	did not finish
19 0	Janetta	Mrs. Halliday	3 23 0	did not finish

TOMTIT CLASS AND HANDICAP RACE.

The yachts started at 3 p. m. and sailed a course from Committee vessel round North Karanja Buoy thence round Sunk Rock leaving both marks to starboard and back to the Committee vessel distance 7 6 miles.

The Boats got away to a good start, the Lapwing being the first over the line, on the run to North Karanja Buoy Meg overtook Lapwing and went round the mark first, followed by Lapwing, Tomtit Midget and Coralie, it was a beat to Sunk Rock Tomtit overtaking Lapwing and this order was maintained to the finish. Meg won the first prize, the Handicap prize going to Tomtit which saved her time on Lapwing by 15 seconds.

Time of All'ce on Course.	Yacht.	Owner.	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
M S			H M S	H M S
Scr	Meg	Mr C H Byrne	5 13 58	2 13 58
Scr	Tomtit	Mr F M Gibson	5 14 15	2 14 15
4 26	Lapwing	Mr E C Richards	5 13 53	2 14 30
7 36	Coralie	Mr D B Binning	5 25 10	2 17 34
3 10	Midget	Officers R A	5 23 27	2 23 17

First Prize won by Meg and Handicap Prize by Tomtit.

SHIP'S BOAT RACE.

The ship's boats started at 2-45 p. m. and sailed the same course on the Tomtit Class

Boats Names.	Owner.	Time of arrival.	Corrected time.
		H M S	H M S
Tientsin's Gig	Capt Ferguson	5 23 11	2 38 11
Bansa's Gig	Capt Ferguson	5 55 33	3 10 33
Banca's Cutter	Capt Ferguson	did not finish.	

The Tientsin's Gig won the first prize.

The following races will be sailed on Wednesday next the 9th March.

A Class Handicap Race start with time in hand for a cup presented by Lady Jenkins scratch yacht to start about 4 p. m. Course No. 3 Reversed 7 1 miles.

B Class Handicap Race start with time in hand for a cup presented by Lady Jenkins, scratch yacht to start about 3 30 p. m. Course No. 3 reversed 7 1 miles.

Tomtit Class and Handicap Race for a cup presented by Lady Jenkins start about 3 p. m. Course No. 3 reversed 7 1 miles.

Entries for the above races close at noon on Tuesday the 8th March.

THE TEACHING OF THE AVESTA AND THE BIBLE.

THE following is the summary of a lecture on the subject of the principles of award in the great judgment, delivered by the Rev. H. McNeille at the Christian Mission Society's Hall at Grant Road, on Saturday evening last:—This subject is in continuation of the last, the End of the World. To understand about the Judgment, which will then take place, we must know the principles on which it will be based, otherwise the prospect can have no effect upon our present life. The Avesta teaches that Judgment is pronounced within four days after death, though it hints that there is a fuller execution of the sentence at the resurrection. The first and main principle that determines the award seems to be that Salvation is only for Zoroastrians But this is very obscure, for there is neither restriction of Zoroastrianism to the Iranian nation nor explanation of non-Iranians may become Zoroastrians if they wish. Such incorporation is objected to now, though Zoroaster freely admitted foreigners as disciples. The second principle is that Good thoughts, Good words and Good works are required. This expression is much insisted upon. But here also there is obscurity, for in some instances, only we are told what is good and what is bad and these specified instances are mostly matters of ritual, so that a stranger can perform them, if he pleases, just as well as a Zoroastrian. The Third principle is that certain particular deeds ensure a favorable sentence, and certain other deeds ensure condemnation. But in this there is even more obscurity than before, for a man may commit one of the unpardonable sins, such as killing a weasel, burning a corpse, walking more than three steps without the sacred shirt and string and then he may go and do one of the meritorious deeds that secure admission to Paradise, such as feeding a cock or killing a tortoise. There is no explanation of how his two opposite sentences can be reconciled. In the Bible there are no such contradictions It teaches that the present life is our term of probation and that at death our future lot is determined as the resurrection sentence will be finally pronounced upon us, soul and body reunited. The first principle of Judgment is that pardon is granted through the merits of Jesus Christ. This divides mankind into three classes (A) Those who have never heard of the Saviour, of these we are taught only that if they are saved it is through that same Saviour who died for the sins of the whole world; as for what will be said to them individually, it is enough for us to know that the Judge of all the world will do right (B) Those who have heard and refused the offer of salvation, and of these we are told that their punishment will be according to their evil works for they have no good works; all have sinned, though not all equally; they will receive what they have deserved. (C) Those who have embraced the offer of the Gospel by faith in Jesus Christ, and so have given themselves up to the service of God. Concerning these we have three distinct principles of Judgment laid down—"They will be rewarded according to the goodness of their works and goodness is that of the heart; whatever is done from love to God and love to our neighbour is good; the motive is the determining factor and God can see the heart, 2nd). Regard will be had to the greater or less opportunity they have enjoyed. The labourers who were called at the eleventh hour were not expected to show up a full day's work if they did one hour's work they did all that was required. 3rd. Regard will be had to the greater or less capacity with which they were endowed: the servant who was capable of using only two talents in his master's service and used them so as to double them is greeted with exactly the same words of approval as his fellow servant who was capable of using five talents and doubled them. The next Saturday there will be a lecture on Catholicism of the Avesta and the Bible.

AN English passenger who travelled over the Siberian Railway last November states that the line was then in such bad order that a speed of only eight miles an hour, instead of eighteen as scheduled in the time-tables, was possible for most of the distance. He confirms the statement that the rails are only nailed to the sleepers, no chairs having been used. At that time apparently there was not much military traffic on the line, winter having already set in with great severity.

THE announcement that the Hon. Charles Hardinge has been appointed British Ambassador at St. Petersburg suggests, says the "Pioneer" that Reuter made a slip in telegraphing on the 3rd instant the death of Sir John Scott, and that it is really the British representative at St. Petersburg. Sir Charles Stewart Scott, whose death has occurred. Had Sir Charles Scott resigned or been recalled the fact would certainly have been notified, and at such a time as this the Government would be extremely unwilling to change its representative at the Court of the Czar.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 19TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Macedonia, Captain T.S. Angus, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English Mails of the 19th February. During the voyage she experienced fine southerly wind and calm and north westerly wind near coast. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Gordon, Capt T Mrs, and infa t
Berry, Mrs W F and four Mis s
Cyril am, Mr
Cameron, Mr C
Fran ield, Miss
Fazl Miss
Mayne, Miss
Roach, Comdr and Mrs
Ashton, Mrs
Foord, Mrs A C
Cooper, Miss
Hartley, Mrs and child
Gherardi, Mr E B
Corry, Lieut J E
Cox, Miss E L
O'Brien, Mr
Taylor, Capt W J Mrs. child and infant
O'Hara, Mr
Bowden, Mrs
Prideaux, Col and Mrs
Das, Mr
Baxter, Miss E J
Hiller, Miss
Lewis, Mrs
McColl, Mr J
Hudson, Major W and Mrs
Helbr, Miss
Murray, Mr C
Elves Mrs
Kennedy, Mr O
Hyde, Mr H T, Mrs and Miss
Esdailes, Mr
Twigg, Miss L
Singh, Mr S
Shaw, Miss
Ward, Mr R R and Mrs
Smith, Mr E B

FROM MARSEILLES.

Nicolas' Lieut R
Bonham-Carter, Mr E
Anderson, Major W
Jellett, Mr H H and Mrs
Hubbard, Mrs
Bayley, Mr W Mrs and child
Stevens, Lt-Col, C and Mrs
Preston, Capt W J
Moss, Mr H E and Mrs
Cranston, Mr E and Mrs
Wallis, Mrs B and Miss
Hotchinson, Major and Mrs
Gray, Capt F W B
Stotherd, Capt E A
Harris, Miss
Dhingra, Dr M L
Hathaway, Mr
Kabarrez, Mr G K
Griffith, Lt-Col
Oswald, Major
Marshall, Mrs J H
Maynard, Mrs H J and infant
Eppes, Mrs
Maynard Master
Hudson, Mrs K
Smith, Mr C
Mott, Capt S A
Esdaile, Mr E
Wood, Mr C A H Mrs & Miss
Buckland, Mr
Blunt, Mr A W
Ashburton, Lord
Pope, Mr C
Trimearne, Mr H
Thompson, Lt G
Nicholls, Mr and Mrs C H
Smythe, Mrs duCane
Frolich, Mr E
French, Mr G D
Fitzgerald, Lt O A G
Lothbury, Mrs H O
Willis, M

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT

INDIAN RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

In the House of Commons on Monday, February 15, Sir Charles M'Laren asked the Secretary of State for India:—Whether he will, for the future, adopt the system recently put in force by the London County Council in settling contracts for rails and railway material, by giving preference, in all cases in which there is no wide divergence in price, to the tenders of English makers over those of foreign makers; and whether he would allow English firms the opportunity of revising their tenders in cases where foreign firms tendered at lower prices.

Mr. Brodrick: The practice described in the question is that which is now in force in respect of stores for State Railways. In cases where there is no material difference of price, and where in every other respect the tenders are equally satisfactory or nearly so, a preference will unquestionably be given to a British tender. Where there is a wide difference in price and the quality of supply is identical, it is impossible in justice to the Indian taxpayer, to ignore the lower tender. (Opposition cheers.) Large contracts for steel and other goods are executed for the Indian Government by Sheffield firms, and I doubt whether any distress in Sheffield can be attributed to the diversion of Indian Government orders to foreign firms in a very limited number of instances. The hon. member is, no doubt, careful to distinguish between the action of the Government, which affects only State lines, and that of Indian Railway companies in respect of the purchase of stores.

Sir C. M'Laren. Will the right hon. gentleman allow to English firms the opportunity of revising their tenders in cases where foreign firms tender at lower prices?

Mr. Brodrick: I think it would be impossible to do that.

Mr. Galloway: Is it merely a question of price and not of the date of delivery?

Mr. Brodrick: The date of delivery is carefully considered, and above all the quality.

Sir Charles M'Laren asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in the case of the orders for tyres and axles recently given by the Indian railways to German makers, the specification as to analysis and breaking tests on which the German makers tendered was identical with that on which the English makers tendered; whether inspectors on behalf of the Indian railways were attached to the German works during the execution of the contracts; whether any and what tests were imposed on the tyres and axles when delivered; and whether he will in future in cases where an order is given to a foreign firm, cause the lowest price rendered by an English firm together with the price taken by the foreign firm to be published here.

Mr. Brodrick: In the case of the order for wheels and axles recently given by the Secretary of State in Council to German manufacturers, to which I presume the hon. member refers, the specification as to analysis and breaking test was identical with that on which the English makers tendered. Inspectors on behalf of Secretary of State are attached to the German works during the execution of this contract. A copy of the specification showing the tests can be handed to the hon. member if he so desires. I do not propose to depart from the established practice of declining to divulge the prices at which German or any other firms have tendered.

Sir Thomas Dewar asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state the number and value of contracts for railway plant placed by Indian Railways with foreign makers during the last five years, and what percentage of these contracts were secured by German firms.

Mr. Brodrick: The contracts entered into with foreign firms by the Secretary of State in Council in respect of material for Indian State Railways during the past five years are high in number, and the total value is £135,567. Twenty-five per cent. of these contracts were secured by German firms. As regards contract made by Indian Railway companies, I am unable to give the information asked for. I may add that the total orders for materials given during this period amounted to £4,906,000. The percentage of orders given to foreign firms would be thus about 3½ per cent. of the whole.

THE RANK OF OFFICERS SERVING IN NATIVE REGIMENTS.

Col. Denny asked the Secretary of State for India If officers in the Indian Army serving in native regiments hold any rank except that granted by the Sovereign and notified in the 'Military Gazette' and, if so, who confers this rank and under what authority.

Mr. Brodrick: The answer is in the negative.

STAFF CORPS AND THE ROYAL WARRANT OF JAN. 17, 1861.

Col. Denny asked the Secretary of State for War Whether paragraph 5 of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 17, 1831, which provides that officers of the Staff Corps holding military appointments will take military command according to their Army rank, is still applicable to officers of the Indian Army.

Mr. Brodrick: The answer is in the affirmative.

COMBATANT OFFICERS IN NATIVE REGIMENTS.

Col. Denny asked the Secretary of State for War Whether Section 71 of the Army Act, which prohibits a combatant officer being subjected to the command of another of inferior rank, is applicable to officers of the Indian Army serving with Native regiments.

Mr. Brodrick: The answer is in the affirmative.

EXEMPTION OF INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES FROM INCOME TAX.

On Tuesday, February 16, Sir Seymour King asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer: Whether, in view of the fact that the privilege granted to income-tax payers resident in this country of exemption on premiums of life assurance policies is restricted to policies issued by companies whose head offices are in the United Kingdom, and is not applicable to policies issued by companies established in other parts of the empire, as in India, Australia, and Canada, he will consider the propriety of extending this privilege to the policies of all Indian and Colonial Life Assurance Companies which are now treated as foreigners.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain: Legislation is required in order to extend to Indian and Colonial insurance companies the exemption from income tax on premiums which is granted to insurance offices with head offices in the United Kingdom. I am making inquiries into the conditions under which insurance companies carry on their business in the respective colonies and in India, with a view to finding out whether in each case the same treatment is accorded to companies with local head offices and companies with head offices in the United Kingdom. Until I am in possession of the result of those inquiries I am unable to make any definite statement as to legislation.

UNIFORMS IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that under the regulations lately issued regarding changes of uniform in the Indian Army, officers in the Supply and Transport Corps have had to purchase a new uniform costing about £60, which they only wear once or twice a year on official occasions, such as a Viceroy's levee; and, whether, in view of the official desire to reduce to a minimum the necessary expenses of officers in the Indian Army, he will consider the advisability of substituting for use in India a simpler uniform of khaki or other material suitable to the climate and less expensive.

Mr. Brodrick: All the orders issued in 1902-1903 regarding changes in uniform in the Indian Army provided that tunics then in use might be continued in wear, without alteration, until worn out. The adoption of a new pattern of full dress uniform, as suggested by the hon. member, would entail considerable expenditure on every officer of the Indian Army affected.

As regards the latter part of the question, officers wear the same coloured uniform as the rank and file of their regiments, and it would be inadvisable to make a change in this respect.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been directed by the Government of India to complaints brought by petitions to the Viceroy, in October 1902, from the whole of the executive officers in the Royal Indian Marine of the block in promotion and other disabilities affecting their position, especially in promotion to the rank of third grade commander; is he aware of the rate of pay of full lieutenants of six years standing, and of the fact that there are lieutenants of 17 years' service in receipt of only 250rs. per mensem; is he aware of the rates of leave pay in England and expenses of uniform on promotion, and that a navigating officer has to share with the commander the responsibility for the safe navigation of his ship, but receives no increased emoluments; and, if so, will he state whether any reply has been made to these representations; and, if not, whether the Indian Government will favourably consider some revision of these rates of pay.

Mr Brodrick: The memorials of the executive officers of the Royal Indian Marine have been under consideration for some time, and I have sanctioned certain measures which I hope will improve the conditions of service of those officers. These will be announced in India shortly.

THE REPORT OF THE INDIAN POLICE COMMISSION.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the report of the Commission on Indian Police Organisation which took evidence last year, and the resolution thereon of the Governor-General in Council, will be placed before Parliament, early this session; and whether the recommendations of that Commission include proposals for admission, by promotion or otherwise, of experienced Indian members of that Service to any of its three higher grades, or any modification of the present system under which youthful Europeans selected in this country without previous knowledge of India and its races are on appointment posted directly to the higher ranks of the police service.

Mr. Brodrick: I do not anticipate that it will be possible to lay the Report of the Indian Police commission before Parliament early this session, or to make any statement on the subject as I must await the recommendation of the Government of India. The whole subject is being carefully considered in communication with the local Governments.

THE THIBETAN MISSION.

On Wednesday, Feb. 17, Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state the ground upon which the Government of India decided that the present armed political mission to Thibet is not a contravention of the Act of 1858 and whether he will lay papers before Parliament containing a report of the proceeding of the Supreme Executive Council of India at which this conclusion was arrived at together with the judicial opinions then given upon the question.

Mr. Brodrick: The fact that an escort accompanies the political mission does not necessitate any action under Clauses 54 and 55 of the Government of India Act, to which I presume the hon. member refers. The question is not one for the consideration of the Governor-General's Council and there are no papers to be presented.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

RUSSIA AND THE YELLOW PERIL.

The Paris correspondent of the 'Time' writes on February 17:—

The "yellow fever" seems to be making progress in a portion of the French Press. At all events, the peril with which Europe is represented to be threatened from the yellow race has suddenly come to be freely expatiated on by some of your Paris contemporaries. The scare seems to have originated with a "mot d'ordre" given out from St. Petersburg and to have been readily taken up in Berlin. It has now reached Paris, where some clever writers in the Press are using their ingenuity to represent Russia as the emancipator of the white races from the yellow peril, which of course is now centred in the Japanese

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

Vienna, February 17 ("Standard").—The information received by the "Frankfurter Zeitung" from St. Petersburg that Russia is arming against England and that the Russian Government is resolved not to show any weakness in Thibet is duly republished in the Vienna papers, and along with the other report that the Governor-General of Russian Turkestan has been ordered to prepare for a military demonstration against India, has caused a mild sensation here. The "Fremdenblatt" considers it necessary to make the following observations on the subject:

The conquest of India is not a matter which can be undertaken as a side action, for which it would be too colossal. Russia, however, without thinking of such a gigantic plan, can make herself very disagreeable to the English on the north-west frontier. Not only have small risings occasionally to be subdue there, but the neighbourhood of Afghanistan is a trump card in the hands of every antagonist of England. The Russians will not cross from the Pamirs, over the immense mountains into India, but they can nevertheless, exercise a sort of pressure upon British India.

Die Zeit "sees in these rumours a counter-move to the English Mission to Thibet, in depth of winter which, it thinks, was undertaken with the object of occupying Russia in Central Asia as an aid to the Japanese ally. Will the result "Die Zeit" gravely asks, be war between England and Russia? And it adds:—"That cannot be England's intention, as she merely wanted to annoy the Russians.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

Berlin, Feb 14 ("Times").—Col. von Schenck, the commander of the Emperor Alexander Grenadier Guards has arrived in St. Petersburg as the bearer of a conical metal helmet, the distinctive headgear of the regiment, for presentation to the Czar on behalf of the officers of the Emperor Alexander Grenadier Guards of which the Emperor Nicholas is colonel-in-chief. Col. von. Schenck will also deliver to the Czar an autograph letter from the Emperor William. It is understood that the German Emperor desires to obtain specimens of certain articles of uniform in use in the Russian Army and in particular of the leather scabbards for swords which it is proposed to introduce for officers' swords in Germany.

THE BALKANS.

The Sofia correspondent of the "Times" wrote on February 13:—

It becomes every day more evident that Turkey has no sincere intention of seriously applying the programme of reforms. Her efforts to diminish the role of the Austrian and Russian civil agents, her decision to nominate Mustapha Pasha commender-in-chief of the "gendarmerie by the side of General di Giorgis, repeated attempts to give the impression that she is consenting a direct understanding with Bulgaria, sufficiently prove that her temporising serves to hide arriere-pensees and secret designs. The Second Army Corps in the Adrianople vilayet has been completely mobilised and Turkish troops concentrated close to the Bulgarian frontier. According to the most recent information, it is maintained in influential Turkish circles that war with Bulgaria is inevitable.

The "Standard" correspondent reports (Feb, 15):—

The "Neues Wiener Tagblatt" hears from St. Petersburg that, immediately after the outbreak of war with Japan, Count Lamsdorff instructed the Russian Minister in Sofia to declare that any attempt on the part of Bulgaria to favour a rising in Macedonia would be regarded by Russia as a hostile act against herself. From Sofia it learns that the Russian Minister, M. Bakhmetieff, when delivering Count Lamsdorff's message, also declared that Russia, though now occupied in the Far East, would not alter her policy on the Macedonian Question, but would energetically insist on the execution of reforms, and oppose every disturbance of the reform action from whatever side it might come.

As Count Goluchowski caused similar declarations to be made to the Bulgarian Premier, General Petroff and as Turkey replied to Bulgaria's hostile attitude by searching all Bulgarians travelling in Turkey, and by placing difficulties in the way of the entry of Bulgaria goods the Bulgarian Government sent for M. Matchovitch to consult with him on the matter. He will return it is said to Constantinople with an explicit promise from the Bulgarian Government that it will do everything possible to prevent bands raiding into Turkish territory and that it will not allow any revolutionary agitation on Bulgarian soil. In return for this it asks Turkey to grant an amnesty within a specified period.

Meanwhile Bulgaria's military preparations are continued with the utmost energy.

ALBANIAN REVOLT.

Vienna, Feb. 15 (Reuter).—Fighting between Albanians and Turks continues. In the district of Jakova a band of Albanians attacked a detachment of Turkish troops led by Shenisi Pasha, completely defeating them. A large force of Turks under Shukri Pasha has been despatched against the Albanians.

Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople telegraphed on Feb. 16:—

The Albanian revolt in the Jakova district is assuming serious proportions, and, like last year's rising, is closely connected with the agitation against the proposed reforms. The anti-reform movement is also on the increase in the Liuma district to the south of Prizren. According to Consular despatches the Albanians on the 13th inst. had an encounter with the Ottoman troops in the neighbourhood of Jakova. As the engagement proceeded they received reinforcements from all the surrounding districts with the result that the fighting extended to the town Jakova itself. On the next day the insurgents destroyed the telegraph lines, but according to the latest intelligence received before that was done, the fighting was still going on and the sound of guns was heard at Prizren.

Another fight is reported from Babaj-Hoshi, to the nort-west of Jakova, the scene of an engagement last spring. The Vali of Uskub left Uskub yesterday for the scene of the disturbances, followed by four battalions, while a battery of mountain artillery was sent from Monastir.

A telegram from Prishtina gives the following version of the affair:—

"The Albanians attacked the Konak at Jakova and plundered and burned several houses, but were subsequently repulsed. Shenasi Pasha, having arrived with reinforcements, attacked the insurgents' main position at Babaj Hosji, but he was unsuccessful and suffered heavy losses. It is stated that the insurgents number as many as 10,000. The tax on cattle is said to be the cause of the revolt."

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" adds:—

This news has caused some uneasiness in official circles here, as it is the first tangible sign of the serious unrest prevailing in the Balkans. Opinions differ as to the nature of the rising which is regarded in some quarters as a "bona-fide" outbreak of Albanian hatred for reform, and in others as a removement engineered from Constantinople to impede the application of the reforms. The latter hypothesis is based upon an exaggerated idea of the feasibility of the reforms. It is not impossible that the movement may have been arranged from Constantinople, but its object is more likely to be strategic than diplomatic. The statement that General Said Pasha and an Albanian chief have gone to Prizren as negotiators points to the probability that the movement will end as soon as it has served its purposes. Meanwhile Turkish telegrams continue to ascribe warlike preparations to Bulgaria.

RUSSIAN DISASTERS.

TRANSPORT BLOWN UP BY A MINE.

NINETY-SIX LIVES LOST.

CRUISER TORPEDOED.

SPEECHES BY THE CZAR AND MIKADO.

The news of the week (ended February 19) is the plucky attack on Port Arthur made by a Japanese flotilla early on Sunday morning. The attack was carried out in a blinding snowstorm, and only two Japanese torpedo-boats managed to reach the Russian ships. Although there was an interval of an hour between the attacks of these vessels they did great damage. Details are not yet to hand, but it is known that the Russian cruiser Boyarin was disabled by a torpedo, while a vessel described as a "scout" was sunk. The two Japanese torpedo-boats returned to the squadron unscathed.

Another outstanding incident is the destruction of a Russian transport at Port Arthur while trying to pick up a submarine mine. Ninety-six lives were lost.

The whereabouts of the Vladivostok squadron is still a mystery. It is reported to have put to sea on February 12, and has been cruising about in the Japan Sea, afterwards, it is said, returning to Vladivostok.

The fight near the Yalu River is inevitable. Both sides are making great preparations and, while the Japanese have altogether about 120,000 troops in Korea and have rolled their battle front along a line some distance south of the Yalu, the Russians are said to have encamped 3,000 men on the northern bank opposite Wiju and are making preparations at other points.

Kobe, Wednesday, 25-0 p. m. (Eastern time).

It is officially announced that, on the morning of the 14th the Japanese made another plucky attack on Port Arthur with torpedo boats.

The Russian guardship in the harbour was torpedoed, and also another Russian warship lying outside.

The Japanese then retired unharmed.

Tokio, Thursday, 12-50 p. m. (Eastern time).

Admiralty advices received here to-day state that the Russian protected cruiser Boyarin was torpedoed by the Japanese destroyers in the attack on Port Arthur harbour on the morning of the 14th.

New York, Wednesday.

According to a telegram received here from Tokio, Admiral Togo has reported that another torpedo-boat attack was made on Port Arthur on the 14th inst. One Russian warship is believed to have been struck by a torpedo.

An Associated Press message from Tokio says that the attack was made in a blinding snowstorm, and only two Japanese vessels reached the Russian ships. They were the torpedo-boat destroyer Asagiri (Lieut.-Commander Ishikawa), and the destroyer Hayatori (Lieut.-Commander Takenouchi), the latter of which is believed to have been successful in torpedoing one of the enemy's warships.

The Asagiri reached the harbour at three in the morning, and was received with a sharp fire from the fortresses and from the enemy's vessels on look-out duty.

She discharged several torpedoes, but with what result could not be ascertained. The cannonade was maintained from the scouting vessels until they withdrew.

The second, Hayatori, arrived at five o'clock, and ran close up to the harbour mouth where she found two Russian warships, names unknown. She fired a torpedo at one of them, and the torpedo exploded.

Admiral Togo, reporting the attack, says he is sure that the moral effect it will have on the enemy will be excellent.—Reuter's Special Service.

Mr. Douglas Young, in a message to the "Express," says that the Japanese torpedo flotilla, commanded by Rear-Admiral Nagai, set out apparently with the intention of delivering an attack in force, but the heavy weather and fierce snowstorm caused the vessels to become separated, and only the destroyers Hayatori (Commander Takenuchi) and Asagiri (Commander Ishikawa) reached Port Arthur. They are both 31-knot vessels, which probably accounts for their having outdistanced their companion ships.

The Asagiri, which was leading, boldly entered the harbour. She was immediately observed by the garrison in the forts, and a hot fire was opened upon her. But here the elements befriended the plucky Japanese, for the snowstorm rendered the fire of the Russians erratic, and no shot hit the little destroyer. The Russians were apparently completely demoralised and, blinded by the fierce snowstorm. The Asagiri launched her torpedoes and struck the Russian guardship, with what result could not be ascertained on account of the darkness. The boat ascertained on account of the darkness. The Asagiri then retired, betaking herself into safety outside the harbour.

An hour later the Hayatori arrived at the entrance to the harbour, and steamed straight in. She likewise was observed and vigorously shelled, but again the Russian marksmanship failed, and the destroyer was able to launch her torpedo and retire unscathed. The deadly missile took effect on another Russian warship, but the extent of the damage inflicted could not be ascertained. It is certain, however, that in both cases serious damage was done.

The commanders of the two destroyers state in their reports that when they went in it was absolutely impossible to see. Each went in not knowing where the enemy lay, and it was only when they were close alongside the Russian ships that they fired their torpedoes.

The following is a Russian version:—"In an action of Feb. 14 the Volunteer Fleet steamer Kasan was struck by a 12-in. shell in her upper works. Her cargo sustained little damage. A slight fire broke out which was quickly extinguished. There was no loss of life."

It is believed that the Kasan was struck by one of the shells from the forts.

A report of the attack upon the Russian squadron at Port Arthur on Sunday, has been received by the Japanese Naval Attache in London, but it does not add materially to the versions which have come from the war correspondents. Captain Tamari does not know how many torpedo-boat destroyers were sent by Admiral Togo but as his message says that a flotilla was despatched he concludes that it consisted of either six or eight boats. He confirms the only two of the destroyers were engaged. The very rough weather which prevailed at the time prevented the co-operation which was intended, and which, if it could have been effected, would have made the attack much more disastrous for the Russians. All the Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers returned safely to the fleet without being damaged in any way.

It is understood that the "scout" which was sunk was either a torpedo-boat destroyer, and not a despatch-boat as has been suggested. If that belief be confirmed the Russians have been beaten at what they themselves regarded as one of their strongest points—torpedo work. It also enhances Admiral Togo's success. In any case it is generally conceded by British naval experts that the plucky, alert, Japanese have again proved themselves to be much more resourceful than their opponents. In the conditions which prevailed, the attack it is considered, will rank as one of the smartest naval feats on record.

RUSSIAN TRANSPORT BLOWN UP.

NINETY-SIX LIVES LOST.

Admiral Alexeieff has forwarded the following despatch to the Czar:—

Port Arthur, Friday.

I have to inform your Majesty that in January 29 O. S. (February 11) the transport Yenissei found herself in the line of submarine mines, and sank in consequence of an explosion.

The Yenissei, having noticed a submarine mine floating on the surface, endeavoured to secure it, but in doing so struck an adjacent submarine mine, which exploded under her bows.

There was no time to launch a boat before the vessel sank.

The commander, the engineer, two midshipmen, and 22 sailors perished.

According to the "Novoe Vremya" the torpedo-transport Yenissei was occupied in laying mines at the entrance of Talienwan Bay in order to close it against an attack by sea. It was observed that a mine had risen to the surface, and the ship approached in order to blow it up. In doing so she ran on another mine, which exploded under her bows.—Reuter.

Another official telegram which has been received in London from Tokio says that not only was the fighting strength of the Japanese squadron which attacked the Russians at Port Arthur not decreased by the Russian fire, but the navigation of the vessels was not impaired. This, it is pointed out, means that neither the ships nor the armaments were damaged to any appreciable extent.

It has been generally assumed that the torpedoes which disabled the Russian battleships were discharged from torpedo-boats. We are officially informed, however, that torpedo-boat destroyers and not torpedo-boats were used in the attack. Great risk would have attended the passage of torpedo-boats from Sasebo, where the Japanese squadron sailed from, to Port Arthur owing to the roughness of the water in the Yellow Sea.

The plan of Admiral Togo was carried out in every detail. He had, we are informed, singled out the Cesarewitch and the Retvizan before the left Sasebo as the best built and most powerful of the Russian squadron for destruction, and he succeeded in getting detailed information of their exact position.

JAPANESE ACCOUNT OF PORT ARTHUR.

ADMIRAL TOGO DESCRIBES THE MIDNIGHT ATTACK.

TOKIO, Thursday.

Admiral Togo's official report of the attack on Port Arthur is dated Feb. 10, at sea, but the whereabouts of the place of despatch is not disclosed. The report briefly and modestly recounts the victory. The Admiral says:—

"After the combined fleet left Sasebo on the 6th everything went off as planned. At midnight on the 8th the advanced squadron attacked the enemy's advance squadron, the latter being mostly outside the bay. The Poltava, Askold, and two others were apparently struck by torpedoes.

"At noon on the 9th the fleet advanced to the offing of Port Arthur Bay and attacked the enemy for forty minutes, I believe, doing considerable damage. I believe the enemy were greatly demoralised. They stopped fighting at one o'clock and appeared to retreat to the harbour.

"The Japanese fleet suffered but very slight damage, and its fighting strength has not decreased. Our casualties were four killed and 54 wounded. The Imperial princes on board suffered no harm.

"The conduct of the officers was cool, and not unlike their conduct at manœuvres.

"This morning, owing to the heavy south wind detailed reports from the vessels have not been received, so I merely report the above facts."—Reuter.

CHEMULPO FIGHT.

ADMIRAL URIU'S ACCOUNT OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

Amiral Uriu's report of the engagement at Chemulpo, which has been received by the Japanese Naval Attache in London, leaves no doubt that the first shot in the war was fired by the Russians.

The report states that about five o'clock on the afternoon of the 8th inst., six or seven hours before the attack on the Russian ships at Port Arthur, the Japanese armoured cruiser Asama, the protected cruisers Naniwa, Takachiho, Nitaka, and Akashi and some torpedo boats arrived off Chemulpo escorting three troopships with four battalions of Japanese soldiers on board. Near Round Island which lies outside the harbour, they sighted the Russian gunboat Korietz, which had apparently just left Chemulpo, and was making for sea. At short range the Korietz fired on one of the Japanese torpedo boats but missed.

The Japanese vessels continued their passage without retaliating, and entered Chemulpo harbour. Soon afterwards the Korietz returned to port. On the following morning the Japanese commander sent a message to the senior Russian officer that the Korietz and the Varyag must leave the harbour, otherwise they would be attacked. The other foreign ships were apprised of the effect of the message and likewise the Japanese Consul, who communicated it to the Consuls of the various nations.

The Russian ship, Admiral Uriu says, weighed anchor about half-past eleven o'clock, and steamed out between the islands. They were followed by the Japanese squadron and attacked, with the result already known—both were sunk. The Japanese Admiral says nothing about the white flag having been hoisted by the Russian ships.

Part of the crews were rescued by a French warship To this action Captain Tamari, the Japanese Naval Attache says Japan could take no objection. It was a duty to humanity.

No information has reached London confirming in any way the reports of reverse to the Japanese in an attempt to land at Port Arthur. Captain Tamari does not believe that any such attempt was made. "We would not, he pointed out, try to take Port Arthur from the sea alone."

Might not, he was asked, a party have been landed to spy out the Russian position?

"No necessity for that," he replied, "We already know everything there is to be known about the fortifications and the position generally."

Captain Tamari attaches the greatest importance to the seizure of Masampo. It would be a valuable naval base, and as the islands immediately outside would also be fortified, the Korean Straits would be commanded, and no junction could be effected between the Russian squadrons. The main Japanese squadron, he thinks, is still in the vicinity of Port Arthur, ready to meet the Russian ships should they venture out, and probably preparing for another attack.

Captain Tamari is little concerned about the report that the Russian Baltic Fleet is being sent to the Far East. They are old vessels for the most part, he pointed out, and even if they overcame the coal difficulty, he thought the Japanese fleet would be able to account for them before they could join forces with any of the Russian squadrons in Far Eastern waters.

THE MIKADO'S EARNEST SPEECH.

"COMPELLED TO SEVER PEACEFUL RELATIONS."

The following has been issued from the Japanese Legation in London:—

The 11th of February being the 2510th anniversary of the accession to the throne of the Emperor Jimmu, a banquet was given by His Majesty at the Imperial Palace. His Majesty addressed the guests as follows:—

"Upon the occasion of this memorable anniversary it is a great pleasure to entertain the foreign representative Ministers, officers, and distinguished persons. It is indeed to our great regret that circumstances beyond our control have compelled us to sever peaceful relations with a neighbouring Power. We are, however, pleased to say that our relations of friendship are daily increasing in cordiality with those Powers which are so widely represented here and we desire most earnestly to draw those relations still closer. We propose health and happiness to the Sovereigns and rulers of those Powers."

Baron D'Anethan (Belgium), doyen in the Diplomatic Corps at Tokio, thanked His Majesty in the following speech:—

"Sire, in the name of the Diplomatic Corps, I have the honour to tender to your Majesty homage and our sincere and respectful wishes for your Majesty's happiness and that of Her Majesty the Empress and their Imperial Highness the Princes of your Majesty's House.

"With painful feeling of emotion we have learned the words in which your Majesty has been pleased to make known to the representatives accredited to your Majesty's Court the profound regret which your Majesty felt in being obliged to sever peaceful relations with a neighbouring Power. We are faithful interpreters of our Sovereigns and Chiefs of State expressing the hope that the two powerful Empires with which we hold relations of constant friendship, may not long be deprived of the blessing of peace."

CZAR DIGNIFIED.

RUSSIA WILL ARISE "STRENGTHENED AT HOME AND ABROAD."

St. Petersburg, Saturday.

A solemn service was held in the Church of the Marine Palace on February 11, in the presence of all the Royal Princes and members of the Imperial Council, to pray for the success of the Russian arms over the Japanese.

The Imperial Council was afterwards held at which an address to His Majesty the Czar was signed. Next day, February 12, the drawn up and Count Solsky, in the company Secretary of State, Councillors, waited upon the of other Imperial addresses to His Majesty. Czar and presented it, and said:—

The Czar, in thanking them, the expression of your sentiments, and hope with you that God's help will be with us in these times so serious for our devotion to "I count now, as always, upon you, that Russia myself and the Fatherland, and hope that your zeal will, as before in her history, arise with honour and dignity from the serious and difficult trial before us, strengthened both at home and abroad, and return to the peaceful pursuits so dear to me and Russia."—Central News.

THE CZAR'S SPEECH TO TROOPS FOR THE FRONT.

St. Petersburg, Wednesday.

The Czar to-day received in the courtyard of the Winter Palace the third battalion of 1st Siberian Regiment of Rifles, which is proceeding to the Far East. Among those present were the Czarina, the Dowager Empress, the Hereditary Grand Duke Mihachael, and the Grand Duchesse. General Kuropatkin, Russian Minister of War, Lieutenant-General Sakharoff, Chief of the General Staff, and the officials of the Court.

The Czar inspected the men amid the strains of the National Anthem, and the cheers of these present, and then made a following speech. His Majesty said:—

"Brothers, I am happy to be able to see you all before your departure and to wish you a good journey. I am firmly convinced that you will all uphold the honour of your ancient regiment, and that you will readily risk your lives for your dear Fatherland.

Remember that the foe is the brave confident, and crafty. From my heart I wish you success over your opponents. I bless you, my brothers and with you the famous 1st East Siberian Regiment of Rifles with the image of St. Seraphim. May we pray for you and accompany you in all your ways.

"I thank the officers for volunteering for service, and once more I thank you all, my brothers, with all my heart. God bless you!"

The battalion with its baggage, waggons and stores then marched past, the Czar calling to the men as they passed, "Good-buy, my brothers!"

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF MANCHURIA.

The correspondence respecting the Russian occupation of Manchuria and Niu-chwang has been published as a Parliamentary Paper (China, No. 2, 1904, Cd 1,930). The correspondence practically opens with a despatch from Lord Landsowne to the British Ambassador in St. Petersburgh, dated January 3, 1901, and deals with the negotiations between Russia and China with regard to Manchuria, with the various engagements to evacuate that province into which Russia has entered and with the manner in which she has contrived to evade those engagements. We are unable, owing to pressure on our space, to do full justice to this interesting correspondence; but the ground has already in a great measure been covered by the articles on "The Manchurian Question" which have recently appeared in our columns. The circular issued by Count Lamsdorff to Russian diplomatic representatives in the summer of 1900, and referred to in these articles as "Russian Assurance No. 1," is reprinted at the head of the correspondence. The circular set forth certain fundamental principles of policy for the guidance of the Power, among which were "the maintenance of the existing system of government in China" and "the exclusion of anything which might lead to the partition of the Empire."

A number of diplomatic despatches set forth the various explanations and assurances given at various times by the Russian Government only to be evaded and explained away on subsequent occasions. The substance of most of these has already been published in "The Times," and an interesting despatch (No. 139) from Lord Lansdowne to the British Ambassador in St. Petersburg shows that, in spite of the tortuous policy pursued by Russia, the British Government consistently endeavoured to deal with the question of Manchuria in a fair and open spirit:—

The Marquess of Lansdowne to Sir C. Scott.

(Extract.) Foreign Office, July 29, 1903.

The Russian Ambassador spoke to me as to the possibility of a better understanding between our two countries as to Chinese affairs. He said that the Russian Government had no desire to oppose us in the Yang-tsze Valley, and they were by no means averse from the idea of coming to an understanding with us if such an understanding could be arrived at.

I replied that our difficulties with Russia could not be properly described as being peculiar to the Yang-tsze Valley. My impression, at any rate was that, by the Anglo-Russian Agreement of 1899, we had already arrived at a partial understanding with regard to that part of China. On the other hand, there were certainly other points at which we had unfortunately failed to come to an understanding.

I referred particularly to Manchuria and to the position of the two Powers in Newchwang. I said that I had myself always been in favour of an amicable arrangement with Russia, and I had more than once suggested, but without success the possibility of making one.

His Majesty's Government would, I felt sure, not repel any overture which might be made to us, but in such a case it would be necessary for Russia to show us more confidence than she had hitherto vouchsafed, and to let us know, particularly in reference to Manchuria, what terms she was endeavouring to obtain from the Chinese Government. At present we were to a great extent in the dark, and obliged to rely upon reports of Chinese origin, which were no doubt not always of a trustworthy character. If Russia would put us in full possession of her ideas, and if she would bear in mind that for any concessions which she obtained from us we should expect corresponding concessions from her, I believed that we might put an end to the unfortunate rivalry which had so long prevailed between us in China. We had, I said, always recognized that Russia had special interests in that part of China which adjoined her possessions, and we should be ready to consider in the most friendly spirit an arrangement based on the one hand upon the recognition of those interests by this country, and on the other upon the recognition by Russia of the analogous interests of Great Britain in other parts of the Chinese Empire.

A telegram from the British Minister at Peking to the Foreign Office, dated September 9, 1903, sets forth the fresh demands made about that time by Russia:—

Sir E. Satow to the Marquess of Lansdowne.—

(Received September 9.)

(Telegraphic.) Peking, September 9, 1903.

I am informed by Prince Ching that fresh proposals have been made by the Russian Minister. These are:—

1. Appointment to the Newchwang Sanitary Board of a Russian doctor.

2. Duties on goods imported by the Chinese Eastern Railway to be no higher than those on goods imported by road.

3. That at the two ports to be opened in Manchuria no foreign Concessions or Settlements should be created.

That the Russians should establish post stations between Kirin and Tsitsi-har (Prince has probably made a mistake here and means Tsitsi-har and Blagovestchensk).

5. Permission to be given to the Russians to construct wharves on the Sungari River and station troops for their protection.

If the Chinese Government accept these proposals, the rest of Mouk den to be evacuated on the 8th October, Hsiliung Chiang in twelve months, and Kirin in four.

Prince thinks that the negotiations will be lengthy, but he has made a counter-proposal that these periods should be reduced to four and two months respectively.

He explained that the acceptance of condition 1 would not prevent the appointment of doctor of other nationalities as well as the Russian; and that condition 3 would not hinder the acquisition of land for building purposes by foreigners.

With regard to condition 5, his Highness's reply to Russian Minister is that China has no objection to the construction of the wharves, but that her own troops would protect them; and with regard to 4, that post-stations will be re-established by China herself.

I warned Prince Ching that he must exercise care and not concede any conditions by which the Treaty rights of other Powers might be interfered with.

The effect of these demands on Japanese public opinion is shown by the following despatch from the British Minister at Tokio.—

Sir C. M. MacDonald to the Marquess of Lansdowne.

(Received September 15).

(Telegraphic.) Tokio, September 15, 1903.

I have been shown by Baron Kumura the full text of the Russian demands referred to by Sir E. Satow in his telegram of 9th September. The following is a paraphrase of the first paragraph:—

"Assurance shall be given by China that she will never cede the three Manchurian provinces to any foreign Power, and that in those provinces no piece of land, great or small, shall be pledged, leased, or in any manner whatsoever disposed of."

This demand and the one respecting the Sungari River wharves are, in the opinion of the Japanese Government, in entire opposition to the principle of the open door, and their Representative at Peking has been instructed to oppose the new set of demands.

Up till now Japanese public opinion, as voiced in the more respectable section of the Press, has been calm, but it has assumed an almost violent character since the publication of the Russian demands.

I have repeated the above to Sir E. Satow.

On September 28, Sir Ernest Satow described to Lord Lansdowne (Despatch No. 160) a protest he had made to Prince Ching against a demand which he understood the Russian Minister had made for the establishment of a separate Inspectorate-General of Customs for Manchuria, to be presided over by a Russian official, manned entirely by Russian subject. Russia manifestly inconsistent with the promise This was China in 1858 that the successor of Sir given by at the head of the Chinese Imperial Robert Hart should be an Englishman as Maritime Customs should be exceeded in amount that of any long as British trade Ching replied that China had other country. Prince demand.

accepted any of Russia's Lansdowne asked the Russian Ambassador whether cessation is reported on November 25, 1903. L a date could not be fixed for evacuation. The conversation, Spring-Rice, in the following despatch to Mr.

Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburg:—

(Extract). Foreign Office, November 25, 1903.

I had a further conversation to-day with the Russian Ambassador in reference to the questions which we had previously discussed on the 7th and 17th instant.

As regards the Far East, I said that, in my view, it then would be reasonable that we should recognize the pre would be reasonable that we should recognize the predominating interest of Russia as the limitrophe Power in Manchuria. We had no desire to interfere with her control of her Manchurian railway system. The two Governments had, indeed, agreed that railway development in this part of the Chinese Empire should fall to the Russian Government. Nor could we, I thought, take exception to any reasonable measures of precaution which the Russian Government would adopt for insuring the safety of the line. On the other hand, it was essential that our treaty rights in all parts of the Chinese Empire should be respected, and that our trade should receive equal treatment in those regions. I dwelt upon the deplorable effect which had been produced on the public mind in this country by the neglect of the Russian Government to fulfil its pledges regarding Manchuria. If circumstances had arisen rendering it impossible that these pledges should be fulfilled it was surely due to us that some explanation should be given of those circumstances. I trusted that the Russian Government was now in a position to fix a date for the evacuation, or, at any rate, explain why this was not done.

Count Benckendorff dwelt upon the danger of giving these pledges in circumstances which, as experience had shown, rendered it not always easy to fulfil them.

I asked him whether—

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

INTERNAL EVIDENCE.

The story of the discovery of human bones and bangles in the interior of a crocodile captured at Fort Johnson, Rhodesia brings to mind another story which may appositely be recalled at the present juncture. Everybody has heard of "Mrs. Macquarrie's chair," as they call the eastern point of Farm Cove in Sydney harbour. There it was that a poor emigrant, in pre-cable days, killed and towed ashore a shark cut him up, and found a London newspaper in his internals. In the paper was the announcement of the war between France and Germany. The shark had outdistanced the steamer by which the mail was coming and here the discoverer had the fact to himself. He gave his information to a wealthy wool dealer, who bought all the season's clip at 3d. per pound, and sold at 3s. after the news of war had arrived by the ordinary channel. He cleared, it is said, four millions sterling by the deal. The man who killed the shark and extracted the news of price—well he received a battered silk hat and a five-shilling piece and unrestrained liberty as to the disposal of the shark.

CONSCIENCE OR CUTICLE?

It is pleasant to hear that Dr. Hampson's tube of radium, conveyed from him by one of his audience at a lecture a fortnight ago, has now been returned. But reparation is not fully made until the thief confesses the motive which prompted the restoration. Radium is an ill thing to play with. It is impossible not to suspect that seared cuticle more than stinging conscience may have been the means to repentance. When Professor Becquerel came over to London to lecture on the new discovery, he popped a tube of radium into his waistcoat pocket, and thought no more of it. By and bye he felt an intense pain about his ribs. Examination of the affected area showed that the seemingly innocuous tube was simply burning a hole into him. M. Curie had a similar experience. When he was over here demonstrating before various learned bodies, he had not realised the inflammable properties of his treasure, but, after many experiments unguardedly conducted, found himself seared and scorched as by hot irons. Radium is just one of the things to make cowards of all who steal and carry it away.

"THE KING CAN DO NO WRONG."

The proclamation of British neutrality in the present war, and the demand upon all his Majesty's subjects to abstain from any act contrary to the spirit and letter of that declaration, has a deeper significance for shippers than is at first obvious. Not only may breach of the law involve the sacrifice of a ship and cargo to the British Government, or to one of the parties to the war; any suspicious behaviour may be attended by consequences of the gravest nature. Any vessel suspected of carrying contraband of war, or of in any way assisting either of the belligerent nations is liable to the vengeance of his Majesty's officers. There might prove to be no ground for suspicion, but there would be no redress. A notable example of this was afforded in the case of Tobin v. The Queen. Damages were sought for the loss of a schooner which was burnt by the captain of a man-of-war in the belief that it was engaged in the slave trade. The supposition was wrong, but the luckless owner could not recover. The Court dismissed the action on the ground that the maxim "The King can do no wrong" was true in the sense that the Sovereign is not liable to be sued civilly or criminally, for a supposed injury.

THE CALL OF DUTY.

The recall of Japanese subjects to their fatherland means a resembling of men scattered all over the world. What a home coming there would be were England engaged in a war making it necessary for her to summon all her subjects. It is within the power of the King to cause the immediate return of his subjects from abroad. In the event of war he may prevent any subject from quitting the realm, and those who have gone hence he may, as said, call at once to England. He cannot compel a man to take service against an enemy abroad, but it is the duty of every man to assist in defending the King and the Realm. A curiosity of the position is this that if we were threatened with invasion, and every Englishman were called to arms, we could not bid any man go from the country. The last alien arrived would have a right of asylum equally with the oldest inhabitant.

THE HEART OF A RULER.

If the proposition of an earlier ruler, that international quarrels should be fought out between the Sovereigns of the States concerned, were acted upon, we should hear little enough of wars. Possibly if rulers had a sight of a battlefield after two armies have worked their will, peace would have more victories. Napoleon III. was prepared to make peace at any price with Austria. The moral issue did not concern him: but his soul was sick with the horrors he had seen. He had witnessed the awful effects of war on several fields, but at Solferino in particular. The weakness is one of which he is generally unsuspected, but the story was told on the authority of Lady Cowley. It presents a curious study. He had no mercy on the multitudes of men whom he tore from their families and sent to languish in pestilential climates; and bloody deeps marked his path to the throne; but the actual sight of that terrible field at Solferino broke down his nerve. Possibly it had recovered before July 15, 1870. But by then prudence and cunning both had left him.

NATURE'S PARSIMONY.

When they first showed Bismarck the phonograph he exclaimed, Why, this is Munchausen realised! Here are the notes frozen in the trumpet coming out afresh. Now a Somersetshire person has given us a fresh instance of the same character. Not a deer with a cherry tree growing from its head, but a sheep carrying on its back oats which are growing from seed stuck in its wool. Islands and continents have been planted with trees and crops by as primitive means. There is no waste in Nature's laboratory. That same corn which the pious contemporaries of Moses buried with their relatives will to-day bear food for man. Barham in one of his merriest moods pictures the fond widow supporting her grief and nurturing herself upon eels of peculiar excellence which have grown fat upon the body of her husband who has committed suicide in the pond where these fresh water serpents make their home. There is a story of a wonderful brew of beer or porter, which when the bottom of the vat was reached, proved to have the body of the brewer in it.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

The man who delights to speculate upon the manner in which forests have obtained their trees, and open places their store of fruits and grain, will be familiar with that marvellous instance cited by Darwin. He took from the foot of a woodcock a cake of dry earth in which was a seed of the toad-rush. He planted the seed, and it germinated and flowered. Professor Newton sent him the leg of a partridge which had been wounded and unable to fly. Attached to it was a clod of earth weighing six and a half ounces. He broke up the clod and placed it under a bell-glass. No fewer than 82 plants sprang from it. It is the more interesting to know that the clod of earth containing this treasury was kept three years before planting. The same idea may be followed out in many directions. In some localities in England they have what the rustic calls "rocks from the devil." The local geologist is unable to reconcile their presence with any natural cause. As a fact these have been dumped upon us by icebergs which broke away from parts of the globe whose rock formations are totally different from our own.

THE CZARINA'S ERROR.

It may be that all the Czar's calculations concerning the means he has determined to try for enforcing his view upon Japan will prove to be wrong. The evidence certainly tends that way up to the present. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing as his mother found when first she appeared at the Court of St. Petersburg. Very anxious to acquire the tongue of her adopted land, she seized upon a phrase in Russian which she heard repeatedly in the crowds through which she drove. She determined to try the expression upon her Court as evidence of her progress in the language. The Foreign Minister assumed a look of pained surprise when she sprang the term upon him. The President of the Holy Synod nearly fainted into the arms of the prelates attending him when his ears were similarly assailed. At last the Czar, noticing the anxious looks of his courtiers, approached to be greeted with the same phrase. To resist a peal of laughter was impossible, but he had very carefully to explain to her Majesty that to adopt as her own the unsuspected expletives of the St. Petersburg Hooligan was neither prudent nor pretty in an Empress of All the Russias.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 16th January, 1904, amounted to Rs. 14,197, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 17,483. Total earnings from 1st January to 16th January, 1904, were Rs. 37,127 being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 34,956.

MR. ROBERT H. ETLIOT writes to the "Madras Mail":—"I have asked Lord Cromer to send a supply of coffee seed to the Governments of Mysore and Madras from the wild coffee of Abyssinia—the original home of the coffee plant—and I have just heard from the Secretary of the Legation to say that he has written to the British Consul-General of Abyssinia, Sir John Harrington, to despatch a small quantity of the seed. My idea is that a hardier and better plant may thus be obtained. At any rate, the experiment is well worth trying. I have never heard of this having been made before."

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

ELECTIONS.—In Mid-Herts, Mr. J. Bamford Slack (L.) has been returned by 4,757 votes, against 4,625 for Mr. V. Gibbs (C.).—Lord Morpeth (U.) and Mr. Hirst Hollowell (L.) are the candidates in South Birmingham, while Mr. Marcus Dorman (U.) and Mr. Parrott (Liberal and Labour) are contesting the Normanton Division of Yorkshire.

Fiscal Policy.—The Women's Association of the Tariff Reform League held its first public meeting at Grosvenor-house on Saturday. Sir G. Parker, M. P., presided and Mr. Chaplin, M. P., was the principal speaker.

Football.—England beat Ireland on the 13th in a Rugby match. Under Association rules, Cambridge beat Oxford.

Heavy Rains have caused further serious floods in the Thames Valley and other parts of England.

Law.—Messrs. Underwood's libel suit against the "Daily Chronicle" ended in a verdict for the plaintiffs, with £1,160 damages. Messrs. W. Watson and Co., Bankers and East India Agents, who have failed, estimate their liabilities at £300,000 to £700,000.

London Water Arbitration.—On Tuesday the claim of the Kent Water Company, which amounts to £2,931,520, was submitted to the arbitrators, and the case on both sides was completed.

Marriages.—The Duke of Norfolk and the Hon. Gwendolen Constable-Maxwell, elder daughter of Lord Herries, were married on the 15th. The Queen was present that day at the marriage of Captain F. C. Stanley, Grenadier Guards, and the eldest daughter of Lord de Ramsey. On the 16th, Captain the Hon. C. Monck, eldest son of Lord Monck, was married to Miss M. F. Portal, and Captain the Earl of Kerry, elder son of Lord Lansdowne, to Miss E. Hope. Baron De Forest and the Hon. Ethel Gerard were married on the 11th.

Mr. Balfour, who is now convalescent, left London for Brighton on the 13th.

Military.—Lord Roberts has retired from the War Office, but has placed his services at the disposal of the Committee of Imperial Defence.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords, on the 11th and 12th, there was a discussion, in which the Duke of Marlborough, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Onslow, and Lord Lansdowne joined, on the Transvaal labour question; and on the 15th Macedonia was the subject of debate. On the 16th, the Sea Fisheries Bill was read a second time.—The House of Commons was occupied on the 11th, 12th, and 15th in discussing Mr. Morley's fiscal amendment to the Address. Sir John Gorst, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Lyttelton, Sir E. Vincent, Mr. Beckett, Mr. A. Elliot, Mr. Asquith, Mr. J. Redmond, Mr. Wyndham, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, and Mr. Akers-Douglas were among the speakers. The amendment was rejected by 327 to 276, though 27 Unionists and 09 Irish Nationalists voted against the Government. On the 15th, an amendment directed against the Transvaal Chinese labour scheme was moved by Mr. H. Samuel and opposed by the Colonial Secretary; and on the 17th it was rejected by 231 to 233, after speeches from Sir H. Fowler, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, and Mr. Brodrick.

Royal Colonial Institute.—The annual meeting of the Fellows was held on the 16th.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman sends us his correspondence with Mr. Chamberlain in 1899.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has been promoted to be Knight Grand Cross in the Royal Victorian Order.

Theatres.—At the Imperial, a version by Mr. J. Davidson of Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas," called "A Queen's Romance," has been staged; at the New Theatre, a drama adapted from the French by Mr. J. Comyns Carr entitled "My Lady of Rosedale," is being played; and at the Duke of York's there is a new comedy, by Anthony Hope and Harrison Rhodes, entitled "Captain Dieppe." At the Garrick on Tuesday, another adaptation from the French was produced entitled the "Arm of the Law" At the Court Theatre there is a revival of "Romeo and Juliet."

The Prince and Princess of Wales on Tuesday afternoon were present at a fete given at Claridge's Hotel in aid of the League of Mercy.

The Labour Market.—The monthly memorandum of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade states that the proportion of unemployed in January in the trade unions making returns was 3·6 per cent, as against 6·7 per cent in December, and 5·1 per cent in January 1903.

The Automobile Club has opened at the Crystal Palace what is said to be the largest exhibition of automobiles ever held.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Federal Premier, addressing the conference of State Treasurers, made proposals for the encouragement of immigration from Great Britain. The conference was unable to come to terms regarding the assumption of State debts by the Commonwealth.—The English cricketers beat New South Wales by 278 runs.

Canada.—Tuesday's elections indicate a change of feeling in the electorate.

Cape Colony.—The elections are over and the Progressive will have a majority of five in the House of Assembly. Sir G. Sprigg the Premier, Mr. Douglass, Minister of Public Works, and Messrs. Merriman, Sauer, and Schreiner have been rejected.

Southern Nigeria.—An anti-European rising has broken out, and a force of 300 men has been despatched to the scene of the movement.

Transvaal.—A protest of the Boer leaders against the importation of Chinese labour into the Transvaal has been telegraphed to London. Mr van Rensburg, a Legislative Councillor, has protested against the assumption that these Boer leaders represent the feeling of the Boer community on the subject.

FOREIGN

Arabia.—The escort of the Begam of Bhopal, who was on her way to Medina on pilgrimage, has been fired on by Arabs.

The War.—The Japanese are carrying out extensive military operations in strict secrecy, and our Special Correspondents at Tokio says that the military developments will come as rapidly as the naval blows have done. According to advices from Nagasaki, 300,000 troops are ready to take the field without impairing the land defences. The Korean capital is apparently in the hands of a Japanese force which landed after the naval victory off Chemulpo, and the Russian Minister has left under Japanese protection. The Japanese seized Ma-san-po on the 14th, and will establish a naval and military base there. Ching-has-wen, a Russian coaling station close to Ma-san-po, is also occupied by the Japanese. The Korean Emperor professes great satisfaction at the Japanese successes; and, under Japanese influence, the Korean Government has declared Wi-ju open to the trade of the world.—Admiral Togo's official report of the attack on Port Arthur says that the Japanese fleet suffered very slight damage, and its fighting strength was not decreased. The Japanese casualties were four killed and 54 wounded. Admiral Alexeieff reports that the disabled Russian warships (which number seven, our Special Correspondent says) are being repaired.—A second Japanese attack was delivered on the 14th in a furious snowstorm. The destroyer Asagiri, amid a heavy fire from the enemy, discharged a torpedo at a Russian war-vessel and after destroying a second, came back safely. Two hours later the destroyer Hayatori approached the entrance of the port, where she discovered two Russian men-of-war at one of which she discharged a torpedo, and after having ascertained that it had exploded withdrew unharmed.—A Port Arthur despatch says that the mobilization of the Russian troops is making excellent progress, and that the fortress "is ready to serve Russia as an inaccessible stronghold."—Admiral Uriu has reported the destruction at Chemulpo of the Russian warships Variag and Korietz. The Japanese did not lose a man; their ships were uninjured. The Russian Vladivostok squadron appears to have been cruising in the Sea of Japan, but has done nothing except sink a Japanese merchantman with all hands, and is thought to have returned to port. The Japanese have been driven from the Manchurian railway near Kin-chau. The Russians admit a loss of 70 killed, but claim to have taken 150 prisoners.—The Russian torpedo transport Yenesei was blown up by a submarine mine at Port Arthur on the 11th. Four officers and 92 men were lost.—British and American ships have been detained at Port Arthur by the Russians. Atrocities are being daily committed by the Russian troops and police at Niu-chwang. Admiral Alexeieff and his staff have left Port Arthur for Harbin.—The Mikado's declaration of war is published. A Japanese domestic loan of 100 million yen (£10,000,000) is to be issued. Tokio will contribute the whole amount. The Emperor subscribes 20 millions, the Bank of Japan 20 millions, and the Nobles Bank ten millions. Ten Russian vessels have been captured in Japanese waters. The new cruisers Nisshin and Kasuga have reached Japan safely.—The Russian Government has issued 50 million roubles (£5,000,000) of credit notes, secured by gold. At Peking the news of the Japanese successes has been received with enthusiasm. An Imperial edict is published proclaiming the neutrality of China.—The United States' Note expresses an earnest desire that the neutrality of China, and in all practicable ways, her administrative entity, shall be respected by both belligerents, and that the area of hostilities shall be localized as much as possible.—A Proclamation of neutrality has been issued by the British Government.

Turkey.—The news from the Balkans is unfavourable. An Albanian rising seems to be serious, and trouble in Macedonia is growing. Shamsi Pasha, with 2,500 men, is besieged at Babaj-Hoshi by 2,0000 Albanians.

Obituary.—Senator Hanna, of Ohio; Lord Strathmore; Sir Hugh Cholmeley; Vice-Admiral Woollcombe; Sir D. C. R. Carrick-Buchanan; Sir John Voce Moore; Mr. J. McCann, M.P.; Capt. C. D. Campbell; Brigade-Surgeon W. H. Harris.—"Times."

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, Feb. 16.

2nd Dragoons—Lieut T E Estcourt, from 7th batt. the King's Royal Rifle Corps (University candidate), to be second lieutenant.

19th Hussars—Lieut W B Rennie is seconded for service on the Staff.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art. Brevet Col H Burton, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on half-pay. The undermentioned captains are seconded: O C Du Port for service on the Staff; E H Phillips, D S O, for service under the Colonial office Supernumerary Capt J S Ollivant, D S O, to be captain, in succession to Major K Combe, appointed to the Staff Lieut B A de Bourbel resigns his commission.

Royal Garrison Art. Capt P Y Raikes retires on retired pay, Capt R B Crofton is seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Dept. Supernumerary Capt W E Manley to be captain, vice A E C Myers, appointed instructor in gunnery Capt A E C Myers to be instructor in gunnery, vice Capt W E Manley, who has vacated that appointment.

FOOT GUARDS.

GRENADIER GUARDS—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. F. Lloyd, C.B., D.S.O., on vacating the command of a battalion, is placed on halfpay; Major R. Scott-Kerr, D.S.O., to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col. F. Lloyd, C.B., D.S.O.; Second Lieut. D. C. L. Stephen to be lieutenant, vice J. A. C. Quilter, appointed adjutant.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS—Second Lieut. G.E. Vaughan to be lieutenant, vice W. H. V. Darell, promoted.

SCOTS GUARDS—Second Lieut. the Hon. D. A. Kinnaird (Master of Kinnaird) to be Lieutenant, vice C Alexander, seconded.

LINE BATTALIONS.

NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS—The undermentioned lieutenant colonels, on completion of their period of service in command of a battalion, are placed on half-pay:—Brevet Lieut.-Col. the Hon. C. Lambton, D. S. O., T. G. L. H. Armstrong. The undermentioned majors to be lieutenant-colonels:—Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. W. Dashwood, vice Brevet Col. the Hon. C. Lampton, D.S.O., Brevet Lieut.-Col. William H. Sitwell, D. S. O., vice T. G. L. H. Armstrong.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Capt. A. Deane to be major, vice Brevet Lieut-Col J. E. Kiggell, promoted lieutenant-colonel, halfpay. The restoration to the establishment of supernumerary Lieut. Geoffrey D Broughton is antedated to Sept 9, 1903, vice H W Rowlandson, transferred to the Indian Army.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt)—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants E H Nicholson, vice I G Sewell, seconded. A K Puzey vice H E Allen, resigned.

The King's (Liverpool Regt)—The undermentioned lieutenant colonels, on completion of their period of service in command of a battalion are placed on half-pay:—P Schletter, C B, O'Donnel C. Grattan, D S O The undermentioned majors to be lieutenant-colonels H J Evans vice P Schletter, C B, A W H Tripp vice O'D C Grattan, D S O.

The Lincolnshire Regt, Second Lieut J F Richardson to be lieutenant, vice C R B Akel, resigned.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Inf)—Capt A B Fox to be major, vice Brevet Lieut-Col H R Lloyd, transferred to the Royal Sussex Regt Lieut C C Maud to be captain vice R Brocklehurst, promoted.

The Bedfordshire Regt.—The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut H F W Paterson is antedated to Sept 24 1903 vice C W McG. Compton transferred to the Indian Army.

The Royal Irish Regt Lieut J G Lawrence is seconded for service in the Army Pay Dept.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Second Lieut H N Young to be lieutenant, vice J H R Yardly resigned.

The Gloucestershire Regt—The notification which appeared in the Gazette of Nov 9, 1900, placing Capt Stuart Duncan on retired pay, is cancelled.

The Worcestershire Reg—The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels, on completion of their period of service in command of a battalion, are placed on half-pay:—M J V Hilton, Brevet Col G W H Pain, C B. The undermentioned majors to be lieutenant-colonels:—E A D'A Thomas, vice M V Hilton; Brevet Lieut-Col C M Edwards, vice Brevet Col G W H Pain, C B.

The Royal Sussex Regt—Major P E F Crawford retires on retired pay. Major and Brevet Lieut Col H R Lloyd, from the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Inf) to be major, to complete establishment.

The Black Watch (Royal9 Highlanders)—Capt Lord G Stewart-Murray is seconded for service on the Staff. The promotion to the rank of captain of Lieut F M B Robertson is antedated to Nov 3, 1903, to complete establishment. The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut C R B Henderson is antedated to Nov 3 1903, vice F M B Robertson.

The Hampshire Regt.—Second Lieut. P M Connellan to be lieutenant vice C H Bowden-Smith killed in action.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt)—Lieut-Col E V Bellers, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay, Major W Scott-Moncrieff to be lieut-col vice E V Bellers. The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of the undermentioned second lieutenant is antedated as follows:—W J Webb-Bowen to Nov 10 1903 to complete establishment. R R Rowe to Dec 12 1903 vice H G L Bengough resigned.

The Duke of Edinburg's (Wiltshire Regt.) The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut C G M Carter is antedated to Sept 23 1903 vice F L S Brett transferred to the Indian Army.

The Manchester Regt—Lieut-Col J P Gethin on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion is placed on half-pay. Major J H A Anderson to be lieutenant-colonel vice J P Gethin. Capt and Brevet Major H Bryan retires on retired pay.

The Durham Light Inf.—Supernumerary Capt B C Fairfax to be captain vice D'A W Mander appointed an adjutant of Militia. Gentleman Cadet F G D Shafto from the Royal Military College to be second lieutenant.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians)—Second Lieut R B Bergne to be lieutenant and to complete establishment.

The West India Regt.—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col J W A Marshall, on completion of his period of service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on half-pay; Lieut-Col J R M Dalrymple-Hay D S O to command a battalion, vice Brevet Col J W A Marshall.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Brevet Col F S C H Hare C M G is placed on retired pay.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Capt P S Lelean from Seconded. List, to be captain; Qrmr and Honorary Major T Phillips is placed on retired pay.

STAFF

The undermentioned temporary appointment is made to the Staff in South Africa:—Capt J H A Annesley D S O 3rd Dragoon Guards to be aide-de-camp to Lieut-Gen the Hon Sir N G Lyttelton K C B commanding the troops vice Capt E C Fairfax the Durham Light Inf who has vacated that appointment.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

The undermentioned ladies to be Staff nurses:—Miss S Smyth Miss G Knowles (provisionally). The undermentioned sisters and Staff nurses are confirmed in their appointments their period of provisional service having expired.

Sisters—Miss J E Dods, Miss H Suart.

Staff Nurses Miss K Pearse, Miss E H Hay, Miss A R F Auchmuty, Miss D M Taylor.

BREVET.

The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels to be colonels: G T Kelaart, Royal Garrison Art E L McCausland, Royal Marine Light Inf H C Wyllly C B, half-pay.

HALF-PAY.

Major and Brevet Col St G C Henry, C.B. from the Northumberland Fusiliers, to be lieutenant-colonel.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut-Col and Brevet Col J Kellie, half-pay, Royal Eng. retires on an Indian pension. Lieut-Col E S May, C.M.G. an assistant adjutant-general at Headquarters is granted the substantive rank of colonel in the Army. Major H P Birch, half-pay, Royal Army Medical Corps, retires on retired pay.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieut F J Wane resigns his commission.

ADMIRALTY 17TH FEBRUARY, 1904.

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order; in Council of 1st April, 1881 Fleet Surgeon James' McCardie Martin, D S O has been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, Dated 16th February 1904.

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of 29th June; 1895 Lieutenant Archibald Deas has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 16th February. 1904.

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LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs.1 ,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 31,99,450.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for some convenience 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
3 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
2 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hundees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

[illegible] are received on [illegible] upwards are received [illegible] Deposits [illegible] 4 per cent.

[illegible] Agency [illegible]

C. D. [illegible]

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

[illegible] Rs. 2,50,000

[illegible] Delhi, [illegible] Kandy
[illegible] Bombay, Colombo, [illegible]
[illegible] Madras, Mandalay, [illegible]
[illegible] Rangoon, Newera Ey. [illegible]
[illegible] Aden.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS for [illegible] year and shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1, 00 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 1[illegible] quarterly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND " 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... " 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchwang.

LONDON BANKERS:—
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BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES

R DITMAR

LAMP WAREHOUSE

BOMBAY

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF

LAMPS AND LANTERNS FOR

KEROSINE OIL,
COCOANUT OIL,
SPIRIT OF WINE,
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ALSO KEROSINE HEATING AND COOKING STOVES.

ALSO HIGH CLASS MAJOLICA ART AND COMPOSITION METAL WARE.

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LAMP FACTORIES: VIENNA, MILANO.

MAJOLICA WARE FACTORY:—ZNAIM (MORAVIA).

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

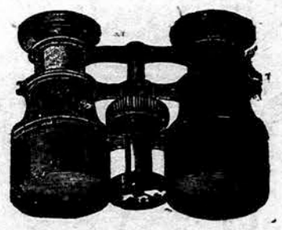
OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

THE CELEBRATED.

"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES.



Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE.

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4½ inches by 2¾ inches.

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CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on application.

BIG TRADE MARK

CURES MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS.

Circular mailed on request.

MANUFACTURED BY The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Fish, Flesh & Fowl

Are all improved by the addition of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

It is the Original & Genuine Worcestershire:

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA

is a delightful health-giving preparation. It is compounded from the Pure Fruit Juices of

LEMONS AND GRAPES.

No other preparation is so beneficial.

It is an invaluable Family Medicine, cleansing the skin, and removing all impurities from the blood. It is wonderfully

REFRESHING and INVIGORATING.

FACSIMILE OF BISHOP'S BOTTLE.

See that you really get **BISHOP'S.**

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Arsenic, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop!

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLAS AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Cos CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Baynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers. Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

SCIENIFIC NOVELTIES.

Electric Pocket Lamps complete with Batteries ...	Rs.	5 to 10
Electric Lighting Staffs " " " ...	"	8 to 15
Electric Night Lamps " " " ...	"	7 to 10
Electric Cycle Lamps " " " ...	"	15 to 20
Electric Hand Lamps " " " ...	"	10 to 25
Electric Watch Holders " " " ...	"	15 to 20
Electric Candle Sticks " " " ...	"	16 to 20
Electric Light Clocks " " " ...	"	15 to 30
Electric Bell Sets " " " ...	"	10 to 15
Electric Walking Canes " " " ...	"	15 to 20
Electric Scarf Pins " " " ...	"	10 to 12
Electric Rose Bouquets " " " ...	"	10 to 12
Electric Hanging Lamp complete with Batteries, box, Lamp, wires & beautiful fancy colour shade	"	20 to 25
Electric Battery Fans complete with Batteries & charge to run 250 hours in a neat box... ...	"	75 to 100
Short Line Telephones complete	"	25 to 50

ELECTRIC NOVELTY DEPOT.

170, DHURUMTOLLAH STREET,

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THE FIRST PNEUMATIC TYRES INVENTED WERE

DUNLOP TYRES,

THE BEST IN THE WORLD

FOR

CYCLES, MOTOR CYCLES, MOTOR CARS.

WIRED OR BEADED EDGES.

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REFUSE WORTHLESS IMITATIONS.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.,

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Telegrams, "Inflater," Bombay. Para Mills, Aston, Birmingham.

'GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

THE QUEEN OF CRÊME DE MENTHE

PIPPERMINT

GET FRÈRES.

A HIGH CLASS TONIC & DIGESTIVE LIQUEUR.

A PROPHYLACTIC TO NERVOUS GASTRIC DISORDERS.

Sold in Quarts (litre bottles) and Pints (half-litre bottles)

BY WINE MERCHANTS AND CHEMISTS.

THE TRADE supplied through their BUYING AGENTS in ENGLAND.

SOLE AGENT FOR UNITED KINGDOM AND BELGIAN COLONIES

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The Best Drink for Hot Countries is

BARLEY WATER.

The Best Way to make Barley Water is to use

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

It can be obtained in One Pound Tins at the Local Store.

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KEEN, ROBINSON & Co., Ltd.,

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HAIR DOUGHE

A most agreeable, refreshing and invigorating Hair wash of highly Tonic properties, invaluable for strengthening, cleansing and nourishing the Hair and imparting to it a soft and glossy appearance. Of especial service where the Hair is weak or falling off, also in removing Dandriff, relieving Headache, etc.

Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

PREPARED BY

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Hair Dressers and Perfumers,

BELOW BOMBAY CLUB

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Digtized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

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SPECIAL DISPLAYS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

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Everything Right Up-to-Date.

OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST. OUR VALUE THE BEST.

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BECAUSE THEY ARE THE

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THAT HAVE EVER BEEN IMPORTED
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AND UNEQUALED IN QUALITY COMPARED. AND
LAST BUT NOT THE LEAST,
BECAUSE THEY ARE

ALWAYS FRESH

AND RELIABLE, AND HAVE GAINED THE HIGHEST REPUTATION OF EVERY SMOKER THROUGHOUT INDIA.

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Per 100

Rs. 7	Rs. 5-8	Rs. 6	Rs. 4-8	Rs. 3-12	Rs. 4	Rs. 3-4	Rs. 2-12

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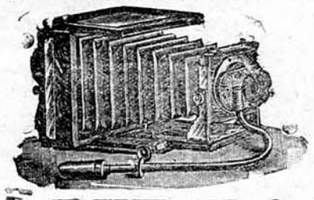
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



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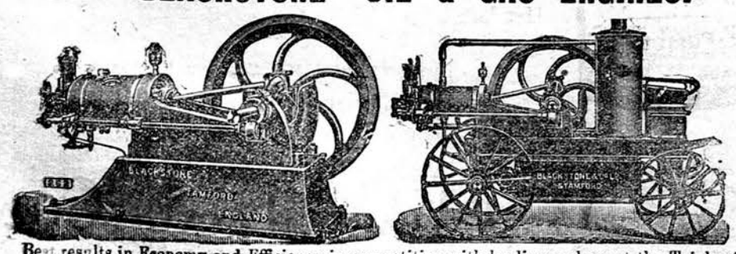
THE "BLACKSTONE" OIL & GAS ENGINES.



Best results in Economy and Efficiency in competition with leading makers at the Trials of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, at Edinburgh, July 1st to 7th, 1899.

BLACKSTONE & CO. LTD., STAMFORD ENGLAND.

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WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

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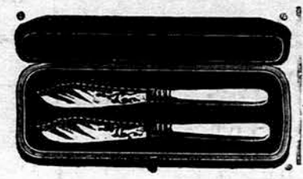
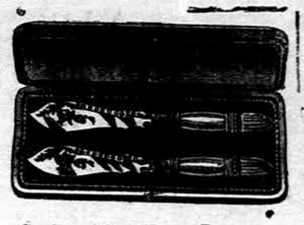
Spirit Kettle
Best Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 83.



Sterling Silver Blades. Mother-of-Pearl handles, in case, Rs. 35.

Best electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver Ivory handle or Mother-of-Pearl, Rs. 3.

Best Electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver. Ivory handle, Rs. 2/8.



Sterling Silver Blades, Rs. 30.
Plain, complete, in case.
Electro Plate on Nickel Silver, Rs. 16.

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Sterling Silver throughout. Blade and handles. Hand engraved, Rs. 32.

OUR STOCK INCLUDES ONLY THE RECOMMENDABLE QUALITIES OF SILVER PLATING.

Complete
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE,
4 pieces.
Floral engraving as illustrated, Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.
Best electro Silver Plated on Brittania Metal, Rs. 75.

Teapot.
Fluted and engraved
Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
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Choicely Engraved.
Best Silver Plated on Brittania Metal.
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Fluted and Hand engrayed. Finest Quality Silver Plated on pure Nickel Silver,
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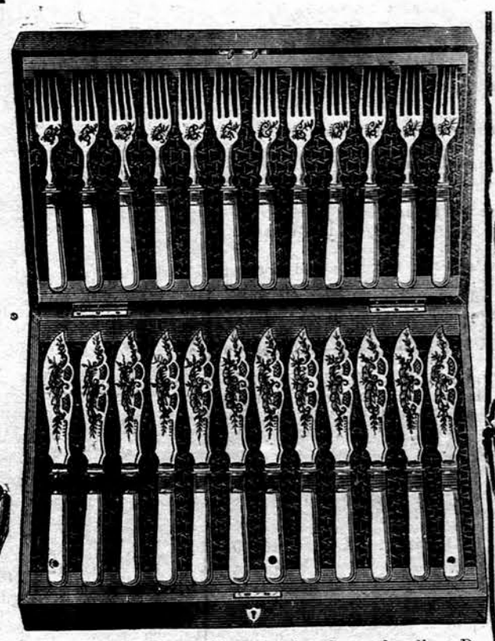

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Service of 3 Pieces.
Triple electro Silver plated on pure white Nickel Silver.
Rs. 80.

Teapot
Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
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Full directions. All Chemists.

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APIOL & STEEL PILLS
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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 2s. from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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